The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,850—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	1883.
			TUESDAY
L. HYDASPES ...	2284 500	Geo. Scrivener	..11th Sept.
CATHAY	2983 5 0	W. M. Robbie	..18th ,,
			FRIDAY.
L. AUSTRALIA...	3864 600	F. Alderton	..28th Sept.
— BOKHARA....	2932 500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3036 500	S. F. Cole	..12th ,,
— LOMBARDY ...	2726 500	W. K. Breeze	..19th ,,
L. ROSETTA ...	3502 600	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
SUTLEJ	4191 750	A. H. Johnson	..7th Sept.
ROHILLA	3309 600	W. Barratt	..21st ,,
VERONA	3116 600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at

EGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs. 500	Including	I Class .. Rs. 520	Including
II do. 340	wine.	II do. 350	wines.
III do. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA on Saturday..... 1st Sept. 1883.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday.. 1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route,	Rs. 95	Brighton Route	Rs. 100
,, ,, II do.	do.	.. 70	do. .. 75
From Naples, I do.	do.	.. 145	do. .. 150
,, ,, II do.	do.	.. 105	do. .. 113

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 25th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¼ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. VICTORIA....	3,242	480	John Craig ..	31st Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA ...	3,189	480	J. B. Murray.	13th Oct.
s.s. NUBIA.....	3,353	480	T. G. Knox ..	20th ,,
s.s. ARMENIA....	3,395	480	G. H. Read ..	2nd Nov.
s.s. PERSIA	4,500	600	.....	13th ,,

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. CALIFORNIA.	3,110	480	W. S. Young.	19th Sept.
s.s. ITALIA	2,215	424	A. G. Allan..	27th Sept.
s.s. ALISATIA	2,790	760	E. Griffiths..	22nd Nov.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th Aug., 1883.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby give NOTICE and make known to all the MERCHANTS that I have, from ASHAD SUD 14th, Sumvat 1939 (14th July, 1883), SEPARATED myself from my CO-PARTNER DEWJEE NANJEE in the partnership business which was carried on under the name of the said DEWJEE NANJEE.

ક્ષ૰ શ્રીધરદાસ દોશા.
i. e., SOONDERDASS DOSSA.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1883.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, 15th September, for the catering of a Temporary Camp Hotel to be erected by Government on the Maidan, opposite the Cathedral, for the accommodation of visitors to the Exhibition. The building will be divided into three or more blocks, each of which will contain about 30 bed-rooms and a suite of public rooms. A plan of the whole can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, Writers' Buildings. The hotel will be furnished in camp fashion. The charge for lodging will be collected by the Executive Engineer, and the contract charge for board by the contractor, the latter being payable whether the lodger takes his meals at the hotel or not. The contractor must supply his own table-linen, crockery, glass, plate, and cutlery; and tenderers must state the daily charge per head for which they offer to supply food, exclusive of beer, wines, spirits, and aerated waters, but no premium need be offered for the privilege. A tariff of prices to be charged for liquor, the sale of which will be subject to excise regulations, must also be submitted with tenders. A cook-house will be provided, but the contractor must supply his own stoves and other kitchen appliances.

Tenders may be either for the whole hotel or for one or more blocks, and must be accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 100 as earnest money, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Superintendent of Works, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 30th August, 1883.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta, in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of ART-WARE, JEWELLERY, ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, FABRICS, and other articles of advantage or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary, will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August, 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 10th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 863 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,†
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered.
Agates Replaced in Compasses.
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.

"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it, have I met with a better Whisky."

BLENDED GLENLIVET.

"It is a very fine and wholesome Spirit and considering its age of very moderate price,"

"I congratulate you on the blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

Cash ₹ 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE
OF
NORMANDIN MAIGNEN & CO.,
CHATEAUNEUF.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for this very superior Wine, and have now received the first invoice in excellent condition.

Quarts, extra sec., per doz. Rs. 30.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PERFUMES
OF EXCEPTIONAL EXCELLENCE.
ATKINSON'S

Ess. Bouquet.	Wood Violet.
Jockey Club.	Sweet Briar.
White Rose.	New Mown Hay.

Edelweiss.

LUNDBORG'S (New York).

Edenia.	Marechal Niel.
Fascination.	Tally Ho.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LADIES'
ELASTIC BELTS

IN a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 doz., Rs. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
17 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... ...Chablis...	9 8
	A favourite White Dinner Wine		
18 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... ...Beaune...	10 0
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... ... Macon ...	12 8
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
21 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... ... Pommard...	11 8
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... .. Chambertin.	16 8
	This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
17 0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE ... ...Barsac ...	9 8
	A good light refreshing Wine.		
21 0	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.	12 0
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
30 0	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ... Very rich and fine ...	16 0
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
REDUCED PRICES.

THE steady and increasing demand for our KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS has induced us to become very large purchasers, and we find that in so operating we can command a much superior article, we have no hesitation, therefore, in strongly recommending them to the public, as UNEQUALLED BY ANY TEA IN BOMBAY.

PRICE-LISTS OF TEAS, STORES AND WINES ON APPLICATION.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY
R. LIPP & SON, OF STUTTGART,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

IN deference to repeated applications from many quarters, MR. NEUBERG respectfully announces that he adopts from this date, the EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM in connection with the above Instruments, on the following liberal terms:—

By 12 Instalments (particulars on application)... ... Rs. 700

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Inclusive of packing and delivery at either Railway Station, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

1st September, 1883.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.

Business Founded in Europe in 1815: India, 1842.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty & Dues, on these* we charge no profit, consequently discount *thereon* is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount are most liberal for Cash.

CLARETS.

Our Own Shipping.

MEDOC,	ST. ESTEPHE,	ST. JULIEN,	CHATEAU LAROSE,
Rs. 14 0.	Rs. 16 8.	Rs. 22 0.	Rs. 24 0.

CHATEAU RAUZAN, Rs. 30 0. CHATEAU LAFITTE, Rs. 36 0.

Half-Bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.

CHAMPAGNES.

"ROYAL CHARTER,"	FINEST EXTRA DRY,	CARTE BLANCHE,
WACHTER'S SHIPPING,	OUR OWN SHIPPING,	"SIBADEY BRAND,"
Rs. 58 0.	Rs. 56 0.	Rs. 34 0.

COGNACS.

Our Own Shipping.

* * * *	* * *	* *	*
Rs. 39 0.	Rs. 34 0.	Rs. 30 8.	Rs. 28 0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT,	"CARLTON,"		FINEST IRISH,
OUR OWN SHIPPING,	11 YEARS' OLD,	5 YEARS' OLD,	OUR OWN SHIPPING,
Rs. 24 0.	Rs. 38 0.	Rs. 32 0.	Rs. 24 0.

LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.

We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.

The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.
INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers, MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MITHOFF'S
NEW METAL SPIRAL
HYGROSCOPES.

A NEWLY invented and very delicate instrument for showing the proportion of Moisture, or the percentage of Saturation, in the Atmosphere. They are invaluable to Medical Men, Sanitary Institutions, Spinning and Weaving Companies, the Nursery, and in innumerable other cases, where the humidity of the atmosphere affects health or industrial operations.

	Rs. a.
Plain Quality, 4-inch dial with Japanned Tin and Gilt Frame	15 0
Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, in Lacquered Brass Frame	22 8
Watch Shape, 4½-inch dial, in Nickel Plated case, with open face	22 8
Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, Lacquered Brass Mounting with Thermometer, in handsomely carved Oak Frame	30 0
Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, Lacquered Brass Mounting with companion Aneroid and Thermometer, in handsomely carved Oak Frame	45 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

"CREAM"

CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
OF THE NASSAU TEA COMPANY, Ld.

THESE TEAS are superior to all others hitherto imported into Bombay, both in flavour and fragrance, owing to their having been dried and prepared by the latest steam-machinery, of which this Company only holds the patent. To avoid adulteration, the Teas are packed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Richard Ballard, the Manager, in packets of one lb. each.

Orange Pekoe	Re. 1	Pekoe Souchong	Re. 1 3
Imperial Mixture.. ,,	1 5	Pekoe Souchong	0 15

J. E. MODY.

57, Hornby-row, near the Gaiety.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals, five First prizes and seven Diplomas.

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the property and credits of DINSHAWJEE FRAMJEE WADIA, who died at Bhoosawul on the 7th day of May, 1883, has been granted on the 17th day of August, 1883, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to his widow, DHUNBAIJEE. All persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased are hereby required on or before the 22nd day of September, 1883, to send to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Church Gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the administratrix will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which she, the said administratrix, then shall have had notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said administratrix or to the undersigned on her behalf.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.

BAMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors, Bombay.

THACKER & CO., Limited.

JUST PUBLISHED.

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS
AND
ORDERS FOR THE ARMY, 1883,
Octavo Edition, Re. 1-4; postage As. 4.
(No pocket-edition issued.)

BOMBAY
UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,
1883-84.
Rs. 2; postage As. 4.

"ILBERTY LIBERTY:
OR, LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP."
A PLAY OF THE TIMES,
Re. 1; postage An. 1.

INDIA IN 1983,
A POLITICAL PROPHECY.
Re. 1; postage As. 2.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1883

ILITHORAI AND KARTARY GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL Rs. 3,00,000.

First issue of Rs. 1,50,000, in 1,500 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which 750 are reserved for vendors, 300 have already been applied for, and subscriptions are now invited for the remaining 400 Shares.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Rs. 10 per share on application, Rs. 40 on allotment, and the balance at the discretion of the Directors.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:—F. BELL, R. STANES, and two others to be chosen by Shareholders.

No Directors' fees till the Mine pays.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. COWDELL, WOOLLY & WINTERTON, Ootacamund.

BANKERS & SECRETARIES:—Messrs. STANES & Co.

OFFICE:—COONOOR.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of ACQUIRING the ILITHORAI and KARTARY PROPERTIES, with machinery erected thereon, for the sum of Rs. 1,000,000 (being actual cost to vendors) and to provide Rs. 50,000 for working expenses. Should expected good results necessitate the erection of heavier machinery, in order to work both properties efficiently, a second issue of 1,500 shares will be made, and shareholders of 1st issue will be entitled to shares of 2nd issue at par.

Ilithorai:—A persistent reef has been exposed and opened out to a depth of 40 ft., a battery of 10 head stamps has been erected and some 450 tons of quartz crushed. Unselected surface stone gave 12 grs. free gold per ton.

Unselected stone at 40 ft. depth gave 1 dwt. 12 grs. free gold per ton, showing decided improvement at the greater depth. A tunnel is now being cut to strike the reef 200 ft. below surface and has already been driven 200 ft.

Kartary:—Some work has been done on this property and the reef opened out at various points. The stone here is exceedingly rich and 22½ tons have been carted to and treated at the Ilithoral Mill, with the following good results:—

1st crushing 11 tons	yield of free gold per ton 5 dwt. 1 gr.	
	yield of gold from concentrates,... ,,	12 gr.
	per ton 5 dwt. 13 grs.	
2d crushing 11½ tons	yield of free gold per ton 7 dwt. 14 gr.	
	yield of gold from concentrates... ,,	12 grs.
	per ton 8 dwt. 2 grs.	

It is to be noted that the public are asked to subscribe only after results have proved highly encouraging, and gold in more than paying quantities has been obtained from one of the Mines. The special extrinsic advantages of the properties are also considerable. The climate is healthy and the mines are in proximity to the station of Coonoor, whilst the communications are good. There is abundance of labour and ample water supply, a river running through both properties. The enterprise is not burdened with heavy preliminary outlay in the shape of exaggerated values paid to vendors, promotion money, Directors' fees, a home board and other heavy expenses which have been detrimental to the success of other Indian Mines. The present Company may therefore claim to start with more than an ordinary chance of success.

Competent Engineers have reported most favorably on both these properties (see prospectus), and with the important natural advantages of water, sufficient for means of a turbine, to drive 30 head of stamps in the driest weather, it is estimated that 3 dwts. per ton will pay.

Cultivation:—Blue gums are being freely planted out on the Kartary land, and it is proposed to plant Cinchonas and Blue Gums on Ilithoral, next season, which may in time be expected to yield a considerable item of income.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be had on application to the BANKERS and SECRETARIES, Messrs. STANES & Co., COONOOR, COIMBATOR and BEYPORE, and FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE FANCY BAZAAR
IN AID OF
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA,

WILL TAKE PLACE as usual on the 8th September and will remain open for about ten days.

It will take place in the Convent.

The proceeds of the bazaar are for the Benefit of the above Institution.

DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per Share will be paid on and after the 3rd instant to those Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 31st August last.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share for the year ending 30th June, 1883, will be paid on presentation of share certificates to those shareholders whose names shall have stood on the register on the 21st instant, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Church-lane, Fort, on and after the 23th August, 1883, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m.

GOPALDASS LILLADHER,
Secretary.

RAMSAY AND COMPANY,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
33, Rampart Row, W.

OILMANSTORES,
PROVISIONS, WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
Supplied at the
LOWEST RATES POSSIBLE FOR CASH ONLY.

SINGLE BOTTLES of well known brand of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s WINES, &c., can always be had here.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 6, Hummum-street, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. Edward Comber who rejoined the Board on his return from England.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Thomas H. Moore, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 13th September, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
JAMES MOORE,
Acting Chief Agent.

Bombay, 30th August, 1883.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE.—Admiralty Division.—Ships Clan Ogilvie and Inflexible.—Whereas in an Action of Limitation of Liability instituted in the High Court of Justice on behalf of Charles William Cayzer, Owner of the Steamship Clan Ogilvie, against James Horan and others, Owners of the Steamship Inflexible, the President of the Admiralty Division of the said High Court did, on the 30th July, 1883, amongst other things, pronounce that in respect of loss or damage to Ships, Goods, Merchandize or other things caused by reason of the improper navigation of the Steamship Clan Ogilvie on the occasion of the COLLISION between that Vessel and the Steamship INFLEXIBLE on or about the 24th day of January last, the Owners of the said Steamship Clan Ogilvie are answerable in damages to an amount not exceeding £18,881 12s., such sum being at the rate of £8 for each ton of the registered tonnage of the Steamship Clan Ogilvie without deduction on account of Engine Room. This is therefore to give notice to all persons having any CLAIM in respect of the LOSS or DAMAGE caused as aforesaid, that if they do not come in and enter their Claims on or before the 30th day of October, 1883, they will be excluded from sharing in the aforesaid amount.—Dated the 1st day of August, 1883.

Taken out by Hollams, Son & Coward, Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, London, E. C.

EARLY IN OCTOBER

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA

A NEW INDIAN REVIEW,

"CREAM:"

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, ETC., ETC.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper, and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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Intending Subscribers should send their names and address in full, with remittances made payable to

W. H. TARGETT,
"THE ASIAN" Office, 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, for the GANESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY.

S.S. "LEPANTO," FROM HULL, ANTWERP AND ALEXANDRIA, ARRIVED 4TH SEPT., 1883.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

All claims for shortage, &c., must be presented before the steamer's departure for Captain's signature, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, s.s. "Lepanto."

Bombay, 4th September, 1883.

MONTON GRANGE, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, near Manchester, conducted by the MISSES KING. Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations, Foreign and English masters in attendance daily. Resident English and Foreign Governesses. Superior Music, Drawing and Painting. The School is examined annually by Examiners appointed by the Syndicate of the Cambridge University. Arrangements can be made for Pupils remaining at the Grange during the vacations if desired.

THE MANECKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1883, at the rate of Rs. 6 per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid to Shareholders on and after THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co., Agents, Manecklee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ld.

Bombay, 4th September, 1883.

AUCTION SALE OF MOVEABLE AND IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CAMP BARODA.

THE undersigned, by orders of the Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the Immoveable Property of the late MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE DOTIWALA, Esq., consisting of 3 Bungalows with outhouses, &c., in the Military lines, and 2 Bungalows within the limits of the Sadar Bazaar; and also moveable property consisting of several articles of merchandize and other household furniture, glassware, &c. The sale to commence from the 8th of September, 1883, when the Bungalows would be sold first.

દાદાભાઈ શાપુરજી.

DADABHOY SHAPURJEE.

Camp, Baroda, 3rd September, 1883.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Rupees 550 nett.

LADY'S GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS WATCH, especially made to the order of Eduljee Pestonjee, Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Bombay, established 1847, by a well known Watchmaker, with an 18-carat Gold full size Albert Chain of most beautiful pattern attached with an 18-carat Gold Lady's Enamelled Telescopic Pencil case. Apply to

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY,

A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

TO BE LET, eight RESIDENCES in the Fort; two Residences in Hornby-row, Fort. Rents Rs. 110 and 85. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TWO RESIDENCES in Church-gate-street, Fort. Rents Rs. 250 and 60. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

ONE RESIDENCE in Bake-house Lane, Fort. Rent Rs. 60. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TWO RESIDENCES in Forbes-street, Fort. Rents Rs. 125 and 70. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

ONE RESIDENCE in Marine Lane. Rent Rs. 45. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

FANCY BOXES OF STATIONERY.

	Rs. a.
COSMOPOLITAN CABINET, 10 quires cream-laid note paper and 200 square envelopes	5 0
VENETIAN CABINET, 5 quires vellum-wove note paper and 100 envelopes	3 8
BASKERVILLE CABINET, 5 quires vellum-wove note paper and 100 envelopes	3 8
PEARL CABINET, 5 quires superfine cream-laid note paper and 100 square envelopes	2 12
STANDARD CABINET, 4 quires note paper and 96 square envelopes	1 12
MAT GRAIN BOX, 2½ quires tinted-wove note paper and 48 square envelopes	1 8
[illegible] BOX, 2½ quires note paper and 50 envelopes	1 8
[illegible]ENCE BOX, 4 quires 40 lb. note paper and 50 envelopes	1 12
LINEN GRAIN BOX, 2 quires note paper and 50 square envelopes	1 8
NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, 2 quires note paper, assorted gold and silver, 48 envelopes	2 12
NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, 40 sheets note paper and 40 envelopes, bamboo pattern, for slighter mourning	2 12
PINFOLD INITIAL BOX, 24 sheet cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, any letter	0 12
TINTED REPPED INITIAL BOX, 24 sheets repped note paper and 24 square envelopes, any letter	0 12
FIFE ALBERT STATIONERY BOX, 50 note paper and 50 envelopes	1 8
SUMMER & WINTER BOX, 50 note paper and 50 envelopes	1 8
XYLOSOM NEW WRITING PAPER, 5 quires note and 100 square envelopes	3 8
GRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE, 24 cards with envelopes	1 12
CREAM-WOVE PARCHMENT BANK, 5 quires letter paper and 100 oblong envelopes	1 0
CREAM-WOVE PARCHMENT BANK note paper and 100 oblong envelopes	2 0
Do. do. ruled pencil, faint	2 8

COOPER AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 564 of 1877.

RAMPRATAB SAMARTHROY, Hindoo Inhabitant of Indore, residing at Indore in Holkar's territories and carrying on business at Bombay under the style and firm of RAMPRATAB CALOORAM, by means of his Moonim VENICHUND MOTIRAM, having a place of business at Moondevi Road, outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay, Plaintiff.

vs.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN MAHOMEDALLY and ALAIBUX MAHOMEDALLY, Borahs, residing at Indore in the Holkar's territories, Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of September, 1877, it was ordered (amongst other things) that the Defendants should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees one lakh two thousand three hundred and ninety-four for debt and the costs of this suit when taxed, and the Court did declare the amount of said judgment to be a charge upon the immoveable property in the plaint and hereinafter described, and did further order that in default of the defendant's paying to the plaintiff the amount of the said decree and costs as aforesaid within six calendar months from the date thereof, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the lands and premises in the said decree mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground belonging to Moroba Hurrichunderjee, constituted attorney of Cassibai, the testator mentioned in the last will and testament of the late Wishwanath, subject to ground rent per annum Rs. 2-12-0, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side by Bangarwada or Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in the subdistrict of Bhoolesh war, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards, be the same little more or less, formerly in the occupation of A. C. M. Continho and now in the occupation of Shaik Adam, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 89, and standing in the name of Muncherjee Jeevajee, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by the property of Wishwanath Amaram, on the west by Bangarwada or Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, on the south by sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Batliwalla.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1883, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree, put up for sale by public auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the said lands and premises.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Dayal Ludha claims the said property as the purchaser at an auction sale made by the Sheriff of Bombay on the 11th August, 1877, in suit No. 326 of 1877, wherein Tejpall Godoo was plaintiff, and the defendants abovenamed were Defendants of all the right, title and interest of the Defendants abovenamed of and in the said property, which sale was confirmed by the Court, and produces in support of such claim a certificate of sale dated 26th September, 1877, duly registered on 1st October, 1877. The said claimant is in receipt of the rents and profits of the said property.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1883.

RAGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TOBIN & ROUGHTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of Interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES have won the highest prizes, gold medals, silver cups, and other trophies in all the great Exhibitions of the world. Latest victory, One silver medal at the Sunderland Exhibition, 1882. First order of merit and two gold medals, at Christ Church (N. Z.) International Exhibition (1882). —2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED HANDSOME PRESENTS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, Wedding and Christening Gifts, and many other novelties.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

CHOLERA PILLS, prepared out of vegetable herbs and proved to be a most effective cure, even in worst cases of this dire complaints, a result of 10 years' experiments, prepared by PESTONJEE MERWANJEE KHRASS, Tubakpore, Fort, house No. 50.

WANTED, for the CRITERION RESTAURANT, a good PIANIST.

FRENCH CAMBRIC for Shirts, special patterns, fast colour, 6 for Rs. 21 cash, a perfect and comfortable fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, Broadwoods semi-grand Pianoforte, Landau, Barouche, &c., at No. 72, Malabar Hill, to-day at 1 p. m.

WANTED, an APOTHECARY for the S. S. Maharaja for Jeddah trip. Apply to Captain at NANABHOY JAMSETJEE DUBASH, Nesbit-lane, Fort.

QUEEN of the CITY, per 2 ozs. pack As. 6, a mild bright Honey dew Tobacco, cut for cigarettes, of a delicate flavor and pleasant aroma.—HOWARD & Co.

FREE FROM MOISTURE.—Babington[illegible] E. M., per 100 lbs. 2; made of the finest selected Cocoanda Tobacco, deliciously flavoured and well seasoned.—HOWARD & Co.

WANTED, a first-class ENGINEER for the Jute Mills, Colaba. Apply by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials and terms to C. R., care of T. DREWET, 26, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

HUNGARIAN CLARETS.—Scegzarder Rs. 12. Erlauer Rs. 15. Ofner Rs. 17 per doz. W. H. NEBEL, 30, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

PRESENTATION.—Just received a fine selection of Ivory Earpiece folding Ebonitescopes, for presentation.—FERNANDES and Co., Chemists, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 20 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR LADIES.—Just arrived from Paris walking boots and shoes, evening shoes, house shoes, of the latest French style.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.—I have REMOVED my SHOP from Meadow-street, No. 28 to No. 7, just opposite to the Roman Catholic Chapel.—B. JEEVANJEE MEHTA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET with entry, from 1st October, the top floor of a building in Elphinstone Circle, open to the sea breeze. Dining-room, Drawing-room, Billiard-room, 4 Bed-rooms, &c. For particulars of rent, &c., apply to JOHN FLEMING & Co.

PRATANJEE, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his SILVER HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER WATCH with gold crown for gentlemen, a very reliable watch suitable for India. Price Rs. 40, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, the Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BASS'S PALE ALE, in pints, at Rs. 3 per dozen, for Cash.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of New Patent K. O. LAMPS, fire and burglar-proof SAFES, self-acting FOUNTAINS, FANCY GOODS, SEWING MACHINES, &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Charles Zerrenner & Co. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th Instant, at 2 p.m., at Humnum-street, next to Mr. A. Allan, Tailor), a consignment of very superior K. O. lamps, consisting of table, hanging and wall lamps fitted with the most extensive Duplex burner.

Also a consignment of the new patent K. O. lamps giving a light equal to 56 candles.

Sewing machines by well known makers, of different systems, fire and burglar-proof safes, fountains, fancy goods, &c.

The goods will be on view 3 days before the date of sale at No. 3, Humnum-street, till seven o'clock in the evening when the new lights may be seen burning.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th September, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, 72, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mons. Drouin, late French Consul, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain mahogany and teak wood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany miniature slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., a handsome light nearly new landau, real China and Japanese flower-vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, choice plants, &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises rich thin plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet, pickle and entree, Original and wood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany miniature slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., a handsome light nearly new landau, real China and Japanese flower-vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, choice plants, &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises rich thin plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet, pickle and entree, Original and wood curry-dishes, tea and coffee service, ice-pitcher, epergne spoons and forks, fruit and fish knives and forks with cases, bread basket, oblong and round waiters, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery by Rogers and Sons, a set of black wood oval dining tables in 5 pieces, drawing-room, pier, oval, writing, centre and loo-table pattern dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, and Madras and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, sofas, cane and other bedsteads, American chairs, round and oval tables and teapoys with marble tops, conversation and sofa couches, ottoman, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, music book, toilet and hat stands, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., lady's writing table, blackwood and teak-wood bedsteads, single iron cots, dressing and cheval glasses, a glass-door almyra, gown and clothes press, chest of drawers, double and single screens, bentwood rocking chairs, real China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Brussel's carpets, parian figures, clock, handsome pictures, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and copper utensils, choice plants in pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light nearly new landau.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

Also the property of the late H. F. WHYTE, Esq.—

1 handsome light barouche, by Ness Brothers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Aziary Lane, opposite the General Assembly's Institution, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the Administrator-General to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of ground, together with the upperstoreyed house standing thereon, assessed under No. 100, and situate in Aziary Lane, near Kalbadevie-road, without the Fort of Bombay, and belonging to the estate of the late Wishwamber Swany.

Full particulars of the property will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co,

Bombay, 5th September, 1883.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING

A SELECTION OF

LEADING CASES

FROM

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS.

DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY

W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL, SURREY, founded more than fifty years ago, and from 1856 to 1882, conducted by Messrs. BRACKENBURG and WYNNE.

This School continues to prepare successfully for the various competitive Examinations under the joint headmastership of Mr. WYNNE and of Mr. EUSTACE, who for the last 13 years had the principal teaching of Mathematics under Mr. BRACKENBURGS' direction.

At the last Preliminary Examination for the Army 16 candidates passed direct from this School.

For further particulars address the Rev. CHARLES WYNNE or the Rev. J. M. EUSTACE as above. Boys should, if possible, join at an early age.

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OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

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ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. .. „ 750
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SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

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THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

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INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid compléte bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge incluided, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general equipment is without exception and altogether the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome fronts, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs, 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 3 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft, 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, horoughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence; overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronted keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive cases, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and bridge, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

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Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Sutlej (s), from London; Abyssinia (s), Bussorah; Scindia (s), Kurrachee; Lucinda (s), Cardiff; Lepanto (s) Antwerp; Newminster (s), Alexandria.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Punjaub (s), for Persian Gulf; King Arthur (s), Jeddah, &c.; Surat (s), Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Scindia, Sutlej, and Lepanto entered, and the s.s. Surat left, the dock yesterday.

MAJOR TUCKER.—It is stated that Major Tucker intends to visit Bombay in October next, and to "attack the city with strong reinforcements."

A VAGRANT.—Charles Curten, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 2,703, out of which 473 were new admissions; the average daily attendance being 87.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John Schatt, a seaman of the steamship Altnacraigh, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty. He was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION OF GOODS.—Usoolf Ally Ismailjee, a Borah merchant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of making a false declaration in respect of some packages sent for transmission by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He was fined Rs. 15.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Nutha Jumna, living in the Breach Candy-road, reported to the police on Monday last the theft of a gold wristiet, valued at Rs. 8, from his brother, named Kapoor, aged 12 years, while he was asleep in his shop on the night previous.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Esoob Sulliman, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing silk wearing apparel, silver and gold rings, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 44, from a woman named Coolsum. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTING TO CHEAT.—Rama Krishna, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to cheat Dhaccoo Wittoo, by fraudulently endeavouring to dispose of a brass bangle for Rs. 20 as a genuine gold article. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Abdool Raymon Shaik Ameer was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Suggokhan Bustakhan, at Mahim. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Gunoo Sonoo was also convicted of stealing an umbrella, the property of Luximon Ramjee, a police constable. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.—Messrs. Prescot and Winter, vakils for Mr. H. A. Geyer, filed a petition on the Appellate Side of the High Court on Monday last, appealing from the decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the late prosecution for defamation instituted by Mr. N. M. Patel, agent of the Singer Manufacturing Company in Bombay. The matter has been fixed for hearing on the 12th instant.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. Surat, Captain C. E. Edwards, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. W. Bailey. — Mr. James Brailey.
Mr. John Cook.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s. s. St. Bernard, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

THE following short causes were heard before his lordship:—

C. A. TURNER *vs.* DR. M. D. KAVANAGH.)

The plaintiff, the Official Assignee at Bombay, applied for a postponement of the case under the following circumstances. The defendant, some time ago legal representative of the late Mulharrao, Gaekwar of Baroda, was recently at Calcutta, when a summons in this case was taken out for service upon him. He had, however, left Calcutta for England before the summons could be served. A postponement for six months was granted.

C. A. TURNER *vs.* FRAMJEE CURSETJEE LAVERI.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendant, asked for a postponement till the 1st proximo, on the ground of the defendant's illness. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the plaintiff, consented to the application, which was accordingly granted. Costs of the application to be costs in the cause.

HARIPERSAD SUNTOKRAM *vs.* HAJEE OOMAR KHAMISSA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Muljee, on behalf of the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover a balance of money due on an adjusted account. There was no appearance for the defendants. The claim was proved, and his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,462, with interest and costs.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The suits of Hajeebhoy Laljee and others *vs.* Lalbai and others; Emil Spinner and others *vs.* Kalidas Lukhmichund; and Charles Douglas and others, *vs.* Pragjee Morarjee and others were struck out for want of appearance of either party in each case.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

BENN, ASHLEY AND COMPANY *vs.* C. A. TURNER AND MADOWJEE VISRAM.

On the application of Mr. Turner, Official Assignee, the above matter came on for further direction of costs. The suit was brought against the second defendant, now an insolvent, with the result that a decree was passed against him for Rs. 1,93,000, odd. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Leyson, appeared for the defendants; and Mr. Lang appeared for Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, the former attorneys for the second defendant. The second defendant in his insolvency filed an affidavit of Mr. Turner in which the conduct of Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw was commented upon. It was an *ex parte* affidavit.

Mr. Lang said that Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw had not had an opportunity of replying to it.

Mr. Inverarity said that the costs of the plaintiffs should be paid by Mr. Turner; and that Mr. Turner might afterwards petition the High Court to have Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw to pay the costs, as it was stated that the guarantees received by them from the guarantors contained a flaw. The plaintiffs themselves had nothing

hon. members will remember that the Merchant Shipping Act, which is modelled on the corresponding English statute providing for the holding of courts of inquiry to investigate shipping casualties, enables those courts to try charges preferred against masters, mates and engineers in connection with those casualities. The result of this would be that there might be sitting at the same time, at the same place, and for the purpose of trying the same parties for the same offence, two separate and independent courts, one constituted for investigating a charge against the master, and the other for investigating a charge against the pilot. Lastly, I could not help thinking that there is a good deal of force in the objection taken by two of the Burma pilots, viz., that the power given to the Chief Commissioner to dismiss, suspend, and degrade was somewhat arbitrary. I agree with the critics of the Bill in thinking that this power should not be exercised without some preliminary investigation. Then it seemed to me worthwhile inquiring whether any special Act was necessary for British Burmah at all, and whether the objects of the Bill might not appropriately be met by an amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act and the Indian Ports Act. We referred this point to the maritime local Governments, but were satisfied with the replies we received, that, whilst special legislation is necessary for British Burmah, yet the difficulty which this Bill was intended to meet is either not likely to arise in other parts of British India, or could be more suitably dealt with under the provisions of the existing law. This being so, we determined to proceed with this Bill with some amendments to it, to which I have already referred. The Bill in its present form provides for the grant of licences to pilots, and enables the Chief Commissioner to make rules for the cognizance of any breach of rules punishable by fine or imprisonment. If a pilot is charged with an offence of a civil nature, he goes before the ordinary courts, and is dealt with in the ordinary way. If, on the other hand, the local Government think there are grounds for charging him with incompetency or misconduct or breach of rules made under the Act, and of such a nature that it cannot be satisfactorily investigated by an ordinary court, provision has been made for summoning a special court with duly qualified assessors. This court will simply be required to submit their report to the Chief Commissioner, but will have no power to punish. With the Chief Commissioner will rest the power to dismiss, suspend, or degrade a pilot in the following cases: (a) if the pilot is found guilty by a Criminal Court of any offence punishable under the rules, or of any other offence the commission of which, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, shows him to be unfit to discharge the duties of a pilot, or (b) if on considering a report submitted by a special court under Sec. 17 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the pilot is incompetent or has been guilty of any misconduct in the discharge of his duty as pilot or of any breach of a rule under Sec. 5. It will be observed that we propose to empower the Chief Commissioner to act on the report of an investigation into a casualty under the Merchant Shipping Act, and we presume that in cases in which the pilot has been allowed a full opportunity of defending himself in the course of such an investigation, the Chief Commissioner would act on that report and dispense with any special inquiry under the Pilot's Act. But the Committee have suggested, and I should like to emphasise the suggestion, that for the purpose of facilitating this proceeding and preventing the necessity for summoning two courts, it is very desirable to amend the Merchant Shipping Act in such a way as to enable the court of investigation to try a pilot in somewhat the same manner as a master, mate, or engineer would be tried.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

HONORARY UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert also moved that the Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Reynolds and the mover.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert said.—This Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs last February, and the only order passed upon it was that it should be published in the official *Gazette*. On looking into the papers, however, it seemed desirable to make one or two minor amendments which could be more conveniently dealt with by a Select Committee. There will, however, be no action taken upon the Bill until Mr. Gibbs returns.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands which have been or hereafter may be ceded by the Bhawalpur State for occupation by the Indus Valley State Railway.

The hon'ble mover explained that under an existing Act (Act X. of 1880) the law in force in the Multan district was also in force in lands which had been ceded for the purpose of the Indus Valley State Railway and annexed to the Multan district. Since then certain other lands had been ceded for the same purpose and annexed to Multan, but it was obvious that Act X. of 1880 did not apply to them. Under these circumstances it was thought convenient to repeal that Act and re-enact it in a more general form, so as to declare the law which is to be in force in all lands, either already ceded or hereafter to be ceded for the purposes of this railway, and which have been or may be annexed to Multan or any other district of the Punjab.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned for a week.

BENGAL.

THE BISHOP OF LAHORE.—The Bishop of Lahore has been visiting Persia on his way from India to England. At the request of the C.M.S. Committee, the Bishop of London gave him a commission to exercise episcopal functions in that country; and he confirmed 67 Native Christians of Dr. Bruce's congregation, on May 18th, and on the 20th admitted the excellent Armenian assistant, Minasakan George, to deacon's orders. This is the first Anglican confirmation and ordination in Persia.—*Lahore Church Gazette.*

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A European, named Gilott, attempted to commit suicide last Wednesday night by taking a quantity of tincture of iodine. It appears that he had been drinking for some days before, and on being remonstrated with by his wife, he took up a phial of iodine, poured the contents out in a glass, and drank them off. A short while after the poison worked on him, which alarmed the inmates of the house, and he was carried him away to the Medical College Hospital, where he now lies in a fair condition.—*Statesman.*

MARY PIGOT *vs.* THE REV. W. HASTIE.

THE hearing of this case was resumed, before Mr. Justice Norris, on Aug. 31.

Mr. Gasper said that he had, with as much care and with as much anxiety as was his duty, endeavoured to study the memorandum of May, 1882, and also the postscript referred to, and had gone over them throughout, for the purpose of inducing his lordship to hold that, as a matter of fact, there was no express malice by the defendant as stated. He said there was nothing made out from what had been discussed before his lordship that there was malice on the part of the defendant. His lordship took into consideration the postscript, of the memorandum of November, 1882, and held that to be sufficient to establish express malice. He would produce evidence to prove privilege, and also show that the memorandum and the postscript were true.

William Hastie, examined, said:—I am the defendant in this case. I am an ordained minister of the Church of Scotland. I was ordained in 1878. I am Principal of the General Assembly's Institution and Superintendent of the Church Mission of Scotland in Calcutta. I was appointed to my present office in 1878. I arrived in Calcutta on the 2nd of January, 1879. The General Assembly is the highest court of the Church of Scotland. It is composed of members or representatives of the Church of Scotland. The Church in India elects only two representatives. It meets once a year in Edinburgh in the month of May. It generally sits at least ten days. The general executive work of the Church of Scotland is carried on through a series of church courts, which are included under the General Assembly. Much of the work of the church is carried on by standing committees. I know the Foreign Mission Committee. Before and after my appointment the members of the Foreign Committee were appointed by the General Assembly from among themselves, but these may be appointed ministers. Others there are who are not particularly of that Assembly; large numbers are appointed from among them. The number of the Foreign Committee varies from year to year. Only lately the number has increased. Last year there were 153 members. The Convenor is appointed by the Assembly. He is chosen by the members of the Foreign Committee themselves. He is recommended by the Committee, but his confirmation depends upon the Assembly. During the time that I held my office here in Calcutta, I have been in correspondence with the Foreign Committee in Scotland, and during that period, I have made reports regarding my mission work from year to year. I made that report to the Convenor of the Foreign Mission Committee, or during one year to the convenor of a sub-committee. This large committee has been divided into sub-committees, but, in point of fact, not in form, my official correspondence was addressed to Dr. Archibald Scott, the Convenor of the Foreign Committee. I am acquainted with the society called the Scottish Ladies' Association. It is a voluntary body. I know the qualifications necessary to become a member thereof. I know how the affairs of this association are managed. I know it from certain communications received from the Revd. Mr. Gillon. I am acquainted with some of the members of the Scottish Ladies' Association. I know some of the members of the committee. I know it for a fact that the Ladies' Association is under the control of the Committee of the General Assembly. I am personally acquainted with many of the members of the Foreign Committee. I am myself acquainted with the Scottish Ladies' Association Committee. I cannot positively say whether any member of the Home or Foreign Mission Committee can be a member of any other committee such as the Scottish Ladies' Association. I know the Foreign Mission Committee sends out delegates to the Ladies' Association. The number is three. When I communicate on any matter regarding any mission here, I address the Convenor or the Secretary sometimes, but when the church at home communicates regarding my mission they communicate directly from the Convenor or from the Secretary of the Foreign Mission Committee in his name. That is the only official medium of communication; any other mode is regarded as private.

It may be, according to the particular circumstances of the case that the usual agents under me in my mission work are also agents of other mission work. I did not make that arrangement, but it was pointed out to me. I sanctioned agents for the working of the Scottish Ladies' Association Orphanage here, one of which agents did work at the female Mission of which I was the head; also another agent under me who was employed in connection with the branch of that Association, but not at the orphanage where I was. I paid that man out of the Mission funds of the Foreign Mission Committee. The presbyterial body in Calcutta is analagous to what a presbyterial body is at home. The presbyterial body in Calcutta is constituted by the Church of Scotland at home. It consists of such ordained ministers as are here in Calcutta ex-officio, many being the Ministers of St. Andrew's Church, as I am myself at present; also of the ordained native minister of any church, and of two leaders are elected by the Kirk Session in St. Andrew's and one leader elected by the Kirk Session of the native church. They are ordained ministers of the church in Bengal, such as are two home missionaries at Darjeeling, who are also regarded members of this body.

Q.—Can you say whether the agent, the teachers, and lady superintendent of the orphanage attend any place of worship?

A.—They attend the native church. That is the church for them. It is their church. As a matter of fact, Miss Pigot attends this church, and also St. Andrew's Church.

Q.—As a member of the presbyterial body, can you say whether the people who attend this native church are in the first place under any control?

A.—Yes, they are under my presbyterial control.

Q.—Can you give any instance of the sort of presbyterial control that you may exercise?

A.—I shall give an example drawn from my experience. Very soon after my arrival in Calcutta, I found that particular branch of the native church in a state of division and discord. Without going into details, I may say that the state of matters was such that complaints were brought to my notice by certain members, which required my official supervision. Communion is administered once a quarter to those who attend this church, and a communion roll is there kept. A refusal of communion to a member of the native church would be first brought under the consideration of the Kirk Session of the church, and in that sense they are the members of the native church, subject to my presbyterial control, and in that sense, for example, the communion roll of this individual church is in the possession of the Kirk session, and is supposed to be known to the presbyterial authority.

At this stage, the Court rose, adjourning the farther hearing of the matter to Monday, Sept. 3.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY IN PARIS.

THE Burmese Mission at Paris was received on August 14 by M. Challemel-Lacour, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. This Embassy, which has already visited Milan, Brescia, and Genoa, is composed of eight members. The first is the Chief Minister of the Palace, and the second Ambassador is Secretary of State in his country. The other members of the Embassy are all personages of importance in Burmah. Among them are the Prime Minister's son, the Royal Secretary, and the Prime Minister's Secretary. These notabilities have been accompanied to Europe by Count de Trevelec, a retired officer of the French army. The French Press continues to repeat the false report that this Embassy has been sent to France to induce the French Government to establish a protectorate over Burmah, but, having seen the Envoys, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"I am able to state that the object of their mission is the conclusion of commercial treaties, not only with France but also with England and other European nations. The Burmese Government knows that its country is rich, but feeling incapable of working the wealth of the land itself, it is desirous of inviting the cooperation of the Western Powers in the task of regenerating the country's commerce and industry. What seems to have inspired this anxiety for the blessings of civilisation in the minds of the King of Burmah and his Ministers is the numbers and two English companies—the Rangoon, Mandalay, and Irawaddy Flotilla Company and the Bombay Burmah Company, which is occupied in the teak wood trade. The embassy hopes to succeed in inducing the French and other European Governments to appoint consuls in Burmah for the protection of their subjects, who, with that guarantee for their safety, would, they believe, find in Burmah a wide field for their commercial and industrial enterprise. It is not yet certain how long this mission will stay in France, but from Paris it proposes to proceed to London."

THE NATIVE JURISDICTION BILL.

THE following letter appears in the *Times*:—"Judges neither in India nor elsewhere are measurable by their jurisdiction, but by their merit. A peremptory challenge to a juror may proceed solely from the defendant's distrust. The allowance of it by the law is *in favorem vitæ*, and not from disesteem of jurors or juror. I entertain no distrust whatever nor fear of miscarriage by native judges, if well selected. I, therefore, if a defendant, should challenge none. But if any one should, why and why should I seek to deprive him of this peremptory challenge? This remnant of the law, whatever you call it—privilege, or by whatever other name—is virtually in the nature of a peremptory challenge. Nobody would have offended me by objecting to my being summoned on the Judicial Committee on an appeal in a given case merely because I was not a native judge, supposing such a ground of challenge had been tenable. If a Hindoo, or Mahomedan, or other native judge is taught to confound extent of jurisdiction with judicial fitness, he will so far have been led astray and made to imbibe false notions of his office and dignity. Nobody in truth can degrade him but himself. Why should any one suppose the trial of a European more difficult to try in India than that of a native? The challenger may be ignorant or foolish or both, but the challenged eminently in all things his superior. Is, then, the challenged self-abased or generally lowered by the allowance of a peremptory challenge? Insults of this kind to the intelligence of judges do not seem elements in this inquiry. Suppose it were proposed in England to try all criminals by a judge without jury. Would any one, by suggesting that the judge would probably try them better, calm the ferment of men's minds at the bare proposal? The reality and strength of sentiments, and not their abstract reasonableness, generally determine questions of expediency as to overpowering or yielding to them. This particular privilege has no connexion whatever with dominion or high hand; it came in originally by concession from native power, grew and prevailed where no *lex loci* existed, and is as completely in the nature of the force of circumstances, usage, and custom as any law of any kind that exists in India. To make it now seem offensive to natives and derogatory to native judges is simply giving a false name and executing on the misnomer.—I have, &c.,

LAWRENCE PEEL."

SIR JOHN BENNETT AT THE DERBY.

IN the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of Davis *v* Bennett has been tried. Mr. George Kebbell, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Wilder Wright, barrister, for the defendant. In his opening statement Mr. Kebbell said the plaintiff was a letter-carrier, and the defendant was Sir John Bennett; and the action was brought to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff through the negligence of the defendant's groom on the way to Epsom on last Derby day. The plaintiff and a friend were walking on the footpath at Sutton when Sir John and his groom came up on a four-horse drag, with an omnibus in front, which Sir John safely passed. The groom was less successful, being apparently carried away by the ovation with which, as usual on all occasions, his master was greeted by the children of the Metropolitan School at Sutton. Being unable to pass on the near side, he rode over to the right side and got on the footpath, where the horse knocked down the plaintiff, trampled upon him, and bruised him severely. An offer of £2 had been made in settlement, which was refused. Mr. Wright: That was a gift and not an admission of liability.

For the defence Mr. Willett, the groom, was examined, and stated that they were only riding at the rate of six miles an hour. The children at the school were making a great noise, and the people on the omnibus were waving their hats and shouting, "Go it, Sir John, get it in!" That caused the horses to be unable to swerve, and he then lost control of it for half a minute. That was the real cause of the accident.

Mr. Kebbell: The school children showed a very great appreciation of Sir John? Witness: They always do. (Laughter.) Mr. Kebbell: And he gave them money? Witness: Yes. His Honour: These children get about £130 every Derby day, which is about the only good feature about the race. Mr. Kebbell: Did Sir John pronounce the children for their applause? Witness: I don't know.

His Honour said that if people would mix in crowds like those at Epsom on Derby day they must expect to get injured. There was no proof of negligence, and he therefore found for the defendant with costs.

THE DISASTER ON THE CLYDE.—SIR E. J. REED'S REPORT.

SIR E. J. REED, M.P., who was instructed by the Government to institute an inquiry into the capsizing of the steamer Daphne, on the Clyde, presented his report to the Government on Aug. 10. It will be remembered that by the disaster at this launch 124 lives were lost. The report states that the evidence having opened up a technical question of great importance—namely, unexpected deficiency of stability in certain large vessels—it became necessary to steam ships in their light launching condition—it became necessary to enter into numerous technical details. The Commissioner has therefore divided his report into two portions, to the second of which the more technical discussion is relegated. Sir E. Reed in the first part states that it became evident very early in the inquiry that the cause of the accident was not to be found in the application of launching the ship nor in the chains and other apparatus employed for checking her after she got afloat.

While he expresses a strong opinion adverse to the number of men and the quantity of loose material which were on board at the time of the launch, Sir Edward states that the results of his own experiments upon the ship on the 28th of July prove that she had small initial stability, and was, therefore, extremely likely to incline considerably when launched. He does not consider that this circumstance alone sufficiently will account for the complete capsizing of the ship, which is, he thinks, accounted for only by the circumstance that in the case of the Daphne, as in a previous case which occurred in the Clyde nearly a year ago—namely, at the launch of the steamship Hammonia by Messrs. Thompson—there was a remarkable and unexpected deficiency of stability at large angles of inclination. In the cases both of the Hammonia and of the Daphne it was shown, but shown only after the launch, that in point of fact the whole stability of the ship vanished at slightly over fifty degrees of inclination, and that these vessels, consequently were entirely without that stability at large angles upon which their safety depended.

The report goes on to connect the case of the Daphne with what the Commissioner states to be a very extensive want of stability in many modern vessels of the mercantile marine. It states that there are vessels of great importance belonging to eminent companies of shipowners which are wholly incapable of floating upright without the aid of cargo or ballast. The Commissioner does not hesitate to declare confidently that very many of the losses which occur at sea, in the case of ships which are merely recorded as missing, are due to capsizing from the absence of the necessary stability. He states that this want of stability is incurred for no good or reasonable object, and is largely due to the ignorance of those who prescribe the dimensions, form, and specifications of the vessels.

In dealing with the question of responsibility he concludes that, as all ordinary care was taken in the preparation of the launch, and as the complete capsizing of the ship was due to a cause not at the time disclosed or known to the builders, they cannot be regarded, in the judgment of the Commissioner, as responsible for the serious loss of life which occurred. The reports states, however, that after the disclosure of the facts which it sets forth, a heavy responsibility will rest upon all those who undertake to launch steamships of modern type without calculating their stability at all angles of inclination, and thus fully acquainting themselves with the power of the ship to sustain the various inclining forces which are more or less liable at all times to operate during a ship launch.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 6 a.m. with the European mail of the 17th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs. E. Whitby and child. Mr. R. H. Batson.
Mr. J. Evans. Mr. E. Lewis.
Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald. Mr. G. Perkins.
Mr. T. M. Filgate. Mr. Morris.

FROM VENICE.

Colonel L. de H. Larpent. Mr. J. Balbi.
Mr. R. H. Vincent.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. W. Merrett. Capt. H. Bolleau.
Capt. Kelaart. Capt. Wicks.

FROM ADEN.

Gunr. Brambley. Gunr. Steer.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 11TH TO 17TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales left London on Tuesday for Cologne, whence the Prince proceeded to Homburg, the Princess going on to Copenhagen.

Princess Beatrice arrived at Osborne on Tuesday from Aix-les-Bains.

The Duchess of Connaught and Princess Christian took part on Saturday in a concert on behalf of the building fund of a church at Bagshot.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the House went into Committee on the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill. The clauses were minutely discussed, and many amendments were agreed to, in most cases against the views of the Government. On Monday the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill was considered in Committee, and several amendments were adopted, notwithstanding the opposition of the Government. On Tuesday the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill was considered on the report of amendments. Last night the Agricultural Holdings' Bill was read a third time and passed, an amendment proposed by Lord Salisbury postponing the operation of the Bill until March 31 next being carried by 31 to 22 votes. The Corrupt Practices Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons on Friday the discussion of the clauses of the Corrupt Practices Bill was resumed on the Report, and occupied the whole of the morning and most of the evening sitting. On Saturday the discussion on the new Rules of the Supreme Court of Judicature was resumed. Sir H. Giffard urged a postponement of the rules until next year, and an address to the Crown to that effect was proposed. The Government opposed the motion, which was defeated by 71 to 46. The Bankruptcy Bill was next taken, and Mr. Chamberlain proposed to recommit the Bill in order that its provisions might be extended to Ireland. This proposition was opposed by several Irish members, and after 2½ hours of debate Mr. Gladstone withdrew the motion. On Monday the House went into Committee of Supply, and on the vote for law charges and prosecutions in Ireland several Irish Home Rule members spoke at length and with much violence of the criminal prosecutions in Ireland. At half-past 2 the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to go into Committee on the National Debt Bill, and, notwithstanding strong protest and two divisions, that course was adopted, and the Bill passed through Committee. Several other Bills were considered, and the House did not rise until 4-50 a.m. On Tuesday the Parliamentary Registration (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee. The Bankruptcy Bill was read a third time. The Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after some discussion on the subjects of migration and emigration. On Wednesday the Local Government (Scotland) Bill was considered in Committee. Last night questions were asked with respect to Madagascar, but the Government thought that it would not be prudent to give detailed information. The House then went into Committee of Supply.

The medical report concerning the Bishop of Peterborough is very satisfactory. The improvement lately observed will, it is believed, be permanent.

The vacant Canonry at Canterbury has been conferred on the Rev. W. Cadman.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner was held on Wednesday, but Mr. Gladstone and several other members of the Cabinet were not present.

The Lord Chief Justice, with Mr. Justice Chitty and Sir James Hannen, left Liverpool on Tuesday for the United States.

Viscount Gordon died suddenly on Tuesday while shooting at Correen, Aberdeenshire.

Sir H. W. Dashwood has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire in succession to the late Duke of Marlborough.

The Grand Cross of the Bath has been conferred upon Sir Augustus Paget, Ambassador at Rome, and Sir E. Thornton, Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Eleven men were killed on Wednesday by the breaking of a chain by which they were being raised from a mine near Ruthin.

Two men were killed and three others severely injured by a cage in which they were ascending from a mine near Dunfermline being overdrawn and dashing them against the roof of the engine-house.

A fire broke out early on Tuesday morning in a private lunatic asylum at Southall. Dr. Boyd, the proprietor, his son, two patients, and a servant lost their lives, and several other persons sustained injuries.

A man was drowned in the Swale, at Richmond, Yorkshire, while attempting to save a boy, who was subsequently rescued by others.

Two men, carpenters, left Balmoral on Sunday to go to Loch Nagar, when one of them was killed by falling down a precipice 1,000 feet deep.

A man named Waddicot, at Over Darwen, on Tuesday quarrelled with his wife, cut her throat, and then cut his own throat. Both are fatal wounds.

An old woman, who had gone to call her daughter from a public-house at Deptford, was kicked in the stomach by a man who was drinking there, and she sustained fatal injuries.

At Ipswich a child, his own illegitimate daughter, was murdered by a man named Day, who cut her throat in the mother's presence.

OBITUARY.—Lieutenant P. C. Kerans, Ben. S.C.; Lieutenant H. N. Williams, Ben. Ret.; Dr. G. A. Burn, Mad. M.S.; Capt. H. F. De Montmorency, Mad. Cav.; General W. Gordon, C.B.; Capt. H. A. Monteith, R.N.

The mortality from cholera in Egypt is diminishing, but the natives of all classes manifest extreme repugnance to the employment of all sanitary measures. There have been a few additional deaths from cholera among the British troops, but the general health of the force is satisfactory.

There is no improvement in the condition of the Comte de Chambord, and but little hope is entertained of his ultimate recovery.

A statue in commemoration of the defence of Paris in 1870 was unveiled on Sunday at Courbevoie. None of the Ministers were present, and the only speech delivered on the occasion was a short one by M. Forest, President of the Council of the Seine.

The military revolts in Spain are believed to have been the result of a carefully devised conspiracy. King Alfonso arrived at the town of Madrid on Monday evening, and was enthusiastically cheered both by the soldiers and the civil population.

The marriage of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch with the daughter of the Prince of Montenegro has been celebrated at Cettinje with great rejoicings. The King of Servia declined to be present at the ceremony.

There have been renewed shocks of earthquake in Ischia, but not of sufficient violence to cause further damage.

The New York Stock Exchange has been very much disturbed during the last few days, and prices generally became lower, but recently they have improved.

The West African mail brings satisfactory intelligence. The apprehended war between the Ashantees and other tribes appears to have been averted.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Dep. Surg.-Gen. W. B. Beatson, M.D., B.
Brig.-Surg. A. Brake, B.
Major W. L. Coaker, R. Eng.
Mr. C. L. Weir, M.C.S.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. R. Greenshields, B.C.S., 3 mo.
Mr. A. W. Stogden, B.C.S., 1 week.
Mr. A. H. Benton, B.C.S., 21 days.
Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, B.C.S., 2 mo.
Mr. B. W. Colvin, B.C.S., 3 mo.
Mr. S. Ismay, B.C.S., 4 mo.
Mrs. W. Sinclair, B.U.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. J. T. Simpson, B.U.C.S., 8 mo.
Lieut.-Col. E. Swetenham, B.S.C., 1 week.
Lt. H. E. M. Mason, M.S.C.
Mr. H. Mainwaring, Bo.C.S.
Mr. C. Pollen, Bo.C.S.
Brig.-Gen. C. Gatacre, C.B., Bo.
Surg. E. W. Young, Bo.
Lt.-Col. C. W. Campbell, B.S.C., 6i days.
Major T. W. Hogg, B.S.C., 183 days.
Col. R. A. Walters, M.S.C., 3 mo.
Lieut.-Col. A. C. Havelock, M.S.C., 4 mo.
Major H. A. Yates, M. Cav., 1 mo.
Major J. H. Gaussen, M. Inf., 6 mo.
Mr. T. Summers, Bo. U.C.S., 2 mo.
Lt.-Col. C. P. Nowport, Bo. S.C., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. H. M. Kisch, B.C.S.
Mr. A. W. Stogden, B.C.S.
Mr. A. J. Dash, B.C.S.
Mr. J. Sanders, B.C.S.
Mr. A. L. Clay, B.C.S.
Mr. C. E. Horsley, B.U.C.S.
Mr. E. Penny, B.U.C.S.
Mr. R. L. Dashwood, B.C.S.
Mr. C. W. Hodson, B.U.C.S.
Lt. H. W. Cunliffe, B.S.C.
Lt. A. J. Marique, B.S.C.
Hon. Lieut. James Grant, B.
Sub-Conductor J. T. Mantz, B.
Mr. R. Davidson, C.S.I., M.C.S.
Mr. C. A. Parker, M.C.S.
Col. G. C. Hodding, M.S.C.
Lt.-Col. J. McMullin, M.S.C.
Capt. G. T. Kelaart, R.M. Art.
Surg. W. R. Browne, M.D., M.
Mr. T. Summers, Bo. U.C.S.
Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Bo. U.C.S.
Capt. R. H. Daniell, Bo. S.C.

FUNERAL OF DR. MOFFAT.

THE remains of the Rev. Robert Moffat, the great missionary, were interred in the cemetery at Lower Norwood on Aug. 16 in the presence of a large body of people. The body had been brought from Tunbridge to the residence of Mr. Evan Spicer, Upper Lawn, Tulse-hill, whence the funeral cortege started. The remains were first conveyed to the Tulse-hill Wesleyan Chapel, where an impressive service was performed by the Rev. Dr. MacEvan, Clapham-road; and the Rev. J. G. Harrison, Camden-town, delivered an address. The funeral procession, which comprised upwards of a score of carriages, reached the cemetery shortly before four o'clock. Amongst those present were Miss Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Livingstone, Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Henry Peake, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Sir W. McArthur, M.P., Mr. A. Hubbard, the Rev. R. Robinson, Dr. Kennedy, and others representing the London Missionary Society and representatives of other societies. The Rev. R. Robinson conduoted the service at the grave, and the Rev. Guinness Rogers delivered an address.

ENO versus STIMULANTS.—Stimulants and insufficient amount of Exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT. "All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it.—Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the cap sule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Prepared by J. C. ENO'S Patent at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM LONDON, S. E.

THE ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN HUNGARY.

FOR a week before the last mail left Pesth was like unto a town in a state of siege. Six battalions of infantry on Friday night (August 10) took possession of the eastern quarters, which were shut off from the rest of the city by cordons of military, while troops of cavalry, mounted artillery, and gendarmes have patrolled the city. The house doors were closed after seven o'clock, and the streets became deserted. In those quarters where fresh excesses were apprehended circulation without a special permit was not allowed. The garrison off duty was consigned to barracks. Notwithstanding, a rabble assembled in one part of the city on Friday night, broke the windows of several houses, destroyed the street lamps, and ransacked the brandy shops. They also began throwing stones at the patrols, but dispersed as soon as the soldiers and police charged. Men—and even women—threw stones from the windows of some of the houses, and numerous persons were wounded. A large number of the rioters were arrested. On Saturday night the alerte was given several times, and here and there partial excesses took place. In one instance shots were exchanged between some police agents and a group they were trying to disperse. Seven young men were arrested, and found to be armed with poniards and loaded sticks. An attempt was made on Sunday evening to renew disturbances, but the rioters were speedily dispersed. Some shots were, however, fired, and some of the people arrested had daggers and revolvers in their possession. The Jewish community abstained from attending the services in the synagogues, although they were of a special character, being held in commemoration of the destruction of Jerusalem. On Monday night in Pesth, a tumult took place in one of the suburbs, and a house on the road to New Pesth was demolished. A Jewish baker had been overcharging the wife of a workman, and the matter being noised abroad a troop of workmen with their wives proceeded to the Jew's residence, broke the windows, and generally wrecked the place. A number of mounted policemen and infantry marched from Pesth to the scene of the riot, but before they could disperse the crowd they had to make use of their weapons, wounding several of the workmen. Fifty arrests were made.

At Steinamanger, in Western Hungary, another riot took place, the mob breaking the windows of the synagogue and of the houses of the Jews resident there. On Monday night there were fresh anti-Jewish riots at Oedenburg, and four companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry had to be called in to disperse the rioters, of whom eighty-nine were arrested.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CROATIA.

THE Pesth correspondent of the *Standard*, describing the recent rioting in Agram, Karlstadt, and other towns in Croatia, says that they arose from the strong anti-Magyar feeling prevailing among the Croatians. Last week new signboards, containing, in accordance with the law, official names or notices in the Croatian and Hungarian languages were affixed to all the tax-offices throughout Croatia. The sight of the Magyar inscriptions excited widespread indignation, and ere long the mob proceeded to attack the tax-offices. Several houses in Agram, including the residence of the chief of the Tax-Department, were more or less completely wrecked, and there was a hot hand-to-hand fight in the streets of that capital between the people and the police and infantry. In the melée forty of the inhabitants and six policemen were wounded. A number of arrests were made, and the rioters lodged in prison. After this the mob reassembled in increased force, broke in the doors of the gaol, and set the arrested persons at liberty. The rioters showed their hatred of the Magyars by trampling the Hungarian arms and banner under foot. The disturbances (the correspondent says) are pretty sure to have unpleasant consequences. It is already rumoured that Count Pejasevichs the present Ban of Croatia, will tender his resignation, partly on account of the present disorder and partly in connection with the recent conversion of Fiume into the chief port of Hungary. The ill-feeling between the Croatians and Magyars has not for a long time been so embittered as it is at the present moment. The situation just now strongly resembles that existing in the time of the Ban Jellachich. The Vienna correspondent of the same paper says that the frequency of riots and demonstrations of late in Austria and Hungary, arising either from anti-Semitic, or Socialistic, or from national prejudices, are producing much alarm throughout the entire empire. The police and military have been ordered to crush in the bud every attempt at riot or disturbance, however insignificant, with the utmost energy.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DHULEEP SINGH—THE INDIAN BUDGET.

IN the House of Commons, on the 13th ult., Mr Onslow gave notice that he would on Thursday ask the Prime Minister whether it was true that Dhuleep Singh was about to visit India; if so, whether he should be allowed to go to the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces; and whether there was any truth in the report that treasonable letters connected with his visit had been seized at Lahore. He would also ask when the Indian Budget would be taken.

Mr. Gladstone said he must put the question with respect to the Indian Budget in the same category as others. They must make some progress with the Bills before the House. If they made that progress he would give an answer on Thursday.

Mr. Onslow, addressing the House on the 15th ult., said he had received a letter from the Prime Minister asking him not to put the question of which he had given notice respecting the visit of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to India. He hoped the right hon. gentleman would allow him time to consider whether it would not be in the interest of India that he should put the question.

THE MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Gibson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India had yet reconsidered the grievances of the Madras Civil Service, and the working of the concessions made by him last year, in order partially to relieve the block of promotion in the service; and whether there had been any recent communication with the Simla Government on the subject; and, if so, with what result.

Mr. Cross.—No communication has yet been received from the Government of India upon the subject of the representations made to them by the Government of Madras some time ago, to the effect that the extent to which the offer of proportionate expenses had been accepted during the past year did not offer the relief which was expected to result from it. A difference of opinion having arisen between the Governments of Madras and Bombay as to the date from which the payment of the special or *minimum* allowances to certain members of the Madras Civil Service was sanctioned, the matter was referred to the Secretary of State, who has approved the decision arrived at by the Government of India, which ruled that, as is usual in such cases, these allowances should take effect from the date of the receipt in India of the despatch of the Secretary of State sanctioning the scheme.

Mr. Gibson asked whether the Secretary of State had given his decision in favour of the Civil Service.

Mr. Cross said that no communication on the subject had been received from India, and therefore the Secretary of State could not consider it.

THE SUBSIDY TO THE AMEER.

On the 13th, Mr. Cowen asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any information had been received from India respecting the subsidy to be paid to the Ameer of Afghanistan; and whether he was now in a position to state in what cases the services the Ameer was to render in return for £120,000.

Mr. Cross.—The annual subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees is given as a subsidy personal to the Ameer Abdurrahman as an aid towards meeting his present difficulties in the management of his State, to be devoted to the payment of his troops, and to other measures which may be required for the defence of his territories. No treaty has been concluded with the Ameer.

Mr. Cowen asked if no conditions accompanied the subsidy. Previous Ameers had had subsidies, but they had in consequence extended to the British Government some powers—the liberty to have a Resident, agents on the frontiers, and other facilities, and there was a distinct stipulation that the foreign policy of Afghanistan should be regulated and controlled by the British Government in India. He wished to know whether any such stipulations were made on this occasion.

Mr. Cross.—No such conditions have been imposed upon the Ameer.

Mr. Cowen gave notice that on the Indian Budget he would call attention to the subject.

Mr. Onslow inquired whether arms and ammunition had been given as well as the £120,000.

Mr. Cross.—No; no arms or ammunition.

On the 16th ult., Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had any figure if the Indian Government had had information regarding the presence of a Russian agent in Afganistan, his friendly reception by the Governor of Cabul, and his alleged interview with the Ameer; whether he still adhered to his statement that an annual subsidy of £120,000 had been granted to the Ameer without any of the conditions to secure British influence and control upon which previous Ameers had been subsidized; and what supplies of arms and ammunition had been given to the Ameer Abdurrahman since 1880.

Mr. Cross.—The Indian Government have received information regarding the presence of a Russian merchant, a Mahomedan by religion, in Afghanistan who had an interview with the Ameer. No importance is attached to the incident by the Government. The hon. member for Eye is mistaken in thinking that I stated that the subsidy of 12 lakhs had been granted "without any of the conditions to secure British influence and control upon which previous Ameers had been subsidized." When Abdurrahman was recognized by as Ameer of Afghanistan in 1880 an understanding was entered into that he should follow the advice of the British Government in regard to his external relations. The Ameer has so far acted in conformity with that understanding, and, in order to strengthen his position, the Government of India have decided to give him one lakh of rupees a month. The gifts of arms to the Ameer up to 1882 described in return No. 18 of 1882. Since then the Ameer has received

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

ACCORDING to the London financial telegrams of yesterday, Rupee securities have declined ⅛ for Four and ¼ for Four-and-a-half per cents., the respective closing quotations being £80¾ and £83⅝ per one thousand rupees. There is no change advised in other stocks. Money in Lombard-street is easy, and three and four months' sight Indian bills are now discountable in the open market at ½ per cent. below the Bank of England's rate. Oriental Bank shares are quoted £1 lower, say £11; Chartereds, £23-10; Mercantiles, £15-10; and Hongkongs, £60.

In the General Produce markets Linseed is unchanged; Rapeseed firm, with prices a shade higher; Wheat dull.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, both for Americans and Surats; arrivals dull. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales Surats. Middling-Uplands has advanced to 5 11-16d., and Good Broach to 5 3-16d., a rise of 1-16d. in each; while Good Oomrawtee shows as much decline, the price quoted being 4¾d. In New York spot prices are unaltered, but "Futures" for the month of December have risen to 10·29 cents., an increase of 12 points when compared with the quotation of the previous day for the month of November, which was 10·17 cents. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Saturday's receipts	3,000	2,000	10,200
Two days' receipts	7,000	6,000	18,800
Total since 1st Sept.	10,000	8,000	29,000

EXCHANGE remains steady at the closing rates of yesterday; Demand Bank bills 1s. 7 9-16d. ready and forward; three months' credits 1s.7 13-16d The business reported to-day has not been of any magnitude owing to mail day. Bar Silver, according to Reuter, is still quoted at 50⅝d. per oz. Calcutta advices showed no change.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7¼d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
France, 3 months' sight	Frs. 2·05.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is declining. Sales of 4 per cents. were made at Rs. 99 to Rs. 99½; 4½ per cents. Rs. 103¾.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays have receded to Rs. 758½. Some Colaba Land shares were sold at Rs. 830. Press securities are also lower, and Berars, Bombay Cottons were done at the respectively reduced rates of Rs. 622½ and Rs. 925. Fort Press shares, on the other hand, are in some demand and have risen to Rs. 2,975. Mill shares are weak, and a fall of about Rs. 5 per share has taken place in many stocks. Sales are reported of Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,055; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 720; Empress at Rs. 890; Gordons at Rs. 790; Hindostans at Rs. 1,155; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,240; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,430; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,115; Orientals at Rs. 767½; Soonderdass at Rs. 1,010; and Western Indias at Rs. 1,065. The excitement in Bombay and Burmah Tradings still continues, and they have touched the very high rate of Rs. 4,400 for the original and Rs. 900 for the new issue. Kemp and Company's shares are inquired for at Rs. 337 per share.

COTTON.—With the firm tone of the home markets, there has been a hardening tendency in prices here, and for both old and new cotton seller are asking about Rs. 2 advance per candy. Exporters, however, are loth to follow up the rise, and we have been unable to see any eagerness on their part to operate. We quote:—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach		Rs. 175
Omrawuttee, F.G.		Rs. 167-170
Do.	Good	" 164
Do.	F.G.F.	" 157
Dhollera,	F.G.	" 163-170
Do.	Good	" 163-164
Do.	F. G. F.	" 155-157
Bengal,	Good	" 137-138
Western,	Good	" 156
Do.	F. G. F.	" 159
Dharwar, Saw-ginned,	Good	" 165
Compta		" 145

LINSEED.—Although there is very little improvement in prices at home, the demand here has considerably increased; and as there are several buyers in the market, the price has advanced to Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 5-12½ per cwt.

RAPESEED remains steady without any quotable change in prices.

WHEAT is quiet, and the business being transacted is of a limited nature. We quote:—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 32 to 32½ per candy; Yellow, Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28; Luskari, Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½; Cathia, Rs. 24½.

FREIGHTS remain quiet. Liverpool *via* Canal 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. for Wheat and Seeds; 23s. 9d. measurement. For the Mediterranean ports 25s. for ready tonnage, and 23s. 9d. a little forward for Cotton. The rate asked for Havre by a steamer nearly due is 30s.

PIECE-GOODS show no signs of animation, and clearances from the bazaar are on a very limited scale.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000 500	all	5p. ct.	758½
Bank of Bengal	12,000 500	all	5 do	865
Bank of Madras	10,000 500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000 100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320 — 250	12½	5 do.	93

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	830
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	332½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	600
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	142
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	18p.c.	540
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 30	965
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	—	39
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,055
BudneiraM'fg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	600	—	415
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	760
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	955
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	720
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	900	all	Rs. 25	890
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	—	955
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	470
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	790
Hindustan	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,155
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,310
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	—	580
Jaffar Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	580
Jawraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,240
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	970
Khatao Mankunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,135
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	142
Madras United	750	1,000	1,000	150p.c.	3,000 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,075
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,430
Managon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p. c.	260
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,580
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,055
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,115
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	767½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	370
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	300
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,580
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Southern India	600	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	560
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,065
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,130
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	405
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	622½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500	..	925
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dholera F. & G. Co.	600	200	all	30	225
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,385
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,975
French Press Co	300	600	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	..	330
Motussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	455
New Indian Press Co	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	2224
Prince of W. Press	500	..	500	100	670
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	575
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	600	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00	..	60	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	621	218-3 0	5 p.ct	351
Do. New 620 shares	..	620	130 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	620	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	621	21-13 1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	610	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	£1	£1 5	6-5-0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham,Pile& Co.Ld.	3,000	100	40	..	59
Bombay saw Mills	10	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1181	100	100	Rs. 5	116 / 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation. Do. New Shares	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,400
		500	300	...	900
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3,600xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	.. 75	6 p.ct.	86
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association				..	
Kalgeel-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	5,000	0	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	42,000	..	5	..	1½
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kemp & Co., Ld.	500	500	300	90 p. s.	305
Mechanics Building Co.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	337
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20½
Ipon Gold M. Co Ld.	30,000	1	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Do. do.	1,000	10	10	..	21
Scundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	60
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,500	100	all	14 p.ct.	130½
Treasher & Co., Ld.	2,000	25	25	Rs. 1	20
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	600	all	Rs. 110	1,210
Wynaad Gold Mining Co, Ld.	30,000	100	all	15	175
			36		nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Brookfield, 1,599 tons, Captain T. Reginalds, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain C. Barnes, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Castleford, 2,005 tons, Captain A. Sibthorp, will sail to-morrow, the 6th instant for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo and 1,095 pilgrim deck passengers.

THE steamer Newminster, 1,134 tons, Captain W. Wester, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer Lucinda, 1,131 tons, Captain John Care, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 1,795 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Cursetjee Eduljee.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Croft, Lieut. Grave, and 40 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain A. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Auckettill, Mr. H. T. Pembey, Mr. E. Aserby, Col. Pitt, Mr. T. C. Constable, Mr. G. Allcock, Mr. C. R. Ruttonjee, and 40 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Sutlej (s)	Johnson	London, Aug. 8.
	Abyssinia (s)	Clark	Bussorah, Aug. 22.
	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee, Sept. 1.
	Lucinda (s)	Care	Cardiff, Aug. 1.
	Lepanto (s)	Jones	Antwerp, Aug. 2.
	Newminster (s)	Wester	Alexandria.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Punjaub (s)	Barton	Persian Gulf.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, &c.
	Surat (s)	Edward	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Brookfield, Reynolds, for Liverpool.
Steamer Castleford, Sibthorp, to Jeddah, &c.
Steamer Rydal Hall, Barnes, Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Scindia, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Colaba, to Rangoon, &c.
Steamer Newminster, to Havre.
Steamer Abyssinia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Sutlej, to China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Forbes s—50 kegs chemicals, Currimbhoy Julaibhoy; 10 cases clocks, Hajee Dosman Tarmahomed; 15 cases bleaching powder, Pestonjee M. Mody and Co; 10 bales paper, Abdoolaly Abdoolrahim and Co; 100 drums turpentine and 100 drums linseed oil, Tyebaly Chandabhoy and Co; 1,666 kegs paint, 100 drums turpentine and 100 drums linseed oil, Nuzeraly Surafally and Co.
Rydal Hall s—20 bales paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 50 cases copper sheets, Killick Nixon and Co; 3 hogsheds claret, the Bombay Club.
Clan Maclean s—5 cases plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.
Deccan s—8 cases paper, M. A. M. Surafally.
Teheran s—25 cases toys, Bell Brandenburg and Co.
Goolpara s—2 cases aniline dye, Tyebaly Chandabhoy and Co; 20 cases colours, Abdoolaly Sumsoodin; 54 barrels disinfecting powder, Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee; 208 pigs lead, Joseph Soares; 26 packages medicines, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 207 pigs lead, Bhimjee Poonja.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Brookfield s—40 bales wool, Peraj Luckmedass; 2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Knight of St. Patrick s—2,003 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
Rydal Hall s—230 cwts coir yarn, Purmanund Nursey.
Mameluke s—600 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.
St. Bernard s—52 bales wool, Buchchand Fuckerchund; 300 bales wool, Narsee Khuttow.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Ortelius s—200 cwts horns, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.
Castleford s—2,400 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Newminster s—19,199 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Cydonia s—175 cwts copra, Dawood Halloo and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.
Cairo s—2,750 cwts mowra flowers, Raili Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirdhana s—100 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.
Penny, Lieut. Col., R. A., on leave, from Poona.
Marter, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Poona.

September 3.
Skene, Captain, Hampshire, on leave, from Cannanore.
Dobbie, Lieut., 30th Punjaub N.I., on leave, from Meerut.

September 4.
Ancketill, Lieut., 2nd Belooch Regt., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Grove, Lieut., Glostershire, on leave, from Kurachee.
Bolleau, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Larpent, Col., 1st Bengal N. I., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.
Griffin, Lieut., Lincolnshire, on leave, to England.
Townsend, Dy. Surg. Genl., on leave, to England.
Archdale, Captain, Gloucestershire, on duty, to England.
Macpherson, Major, 3rd Punjaub C., on leave, to England.
Skene, Captain, Hampshire, on leave to England.
Martin, Captain, Dy. Art. Master Mint Bombay, on leave, to England.
Strickey, Lieut., Manchester, on leave, to England.
Penny, Lieut. Col., R. A., from leave, to Poona.
Grove, Lieut., Gloucestershire, on leave, to Poona.
Beville, Col., 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Bolleau, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Dinapore.
Turton, Surg. Major, on leave, to Allahabad.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.
1754 Hydaspes (s), Scrivener—Mails, September 11.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
— Goolpara (s).

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1499 Knight of St. Patrick (s), Shiell.
1753 Mameluke (s), Rose.
1448 St. Bernard, Davey.
2081 Victoria (s), Craig.

FOR HULL.
2012 Castleford (s), Sibthorpe—(Via Jeddah).
2632 Dupny de Lome (s), Desbazeille.

FOR MARSEILLES.
1112 Cairo (s), Thompson.
1093 Cydonia (s), Esson.

FOR DUNKIRK.
1109 Bertie (s), Newton.
1123 Ortelius (s).

FOR ANTWERP.
1494 Mount Tabor (s), Maxwell.

FOR PORT SAID.
1555 Castle Eden (s), Gray.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
997 Compta, Ritch.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.
1289 President Garfield (s).

FOR CALCUTTA.
1390 Empress of India (s)—(Repairing.)
1314 George Skolfield, Hall.
1942 Ladakh, Delargo.
2010 Sirdhana (s), Baker.

FOR SINGAPORE.
— Ta Hongkong, Barudt.

FOR MOULMEIN.
1115 Colaba (s), Henderson.

FOR KURRACHEE.
1738 Rydall Hall (s), Barnes.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
969 Assyria (s), Calder.
905 Avoca (s).

1591 Clan Forbes (s), Ellerington.
1017 King Arthur (s), Raffin.
1405 Maharaja (s), McConnell.

REPAIRING.
1323 William Symington (s), Tyson—From Bombay to Hull.

UNFIXED.
STEAMER.
1872 Altnacraigh (s).

WOODEN SHIPS.
437 Europa, Chadborne.
970 Ireland, Robert.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1374 Abyssinia (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
180 Ceylon (s), Pendued.
— Clive (s), Powell.
— H. M. S. Investigator.
1407 Magdala (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.
1340 Herat, Kennedy—New York, May 30.
8359 Charles Worsley, Morgan—Liverpool, June 5.
915 Tanjore, Nicol—Liverpool, June 8.
1916 Falls of Dee, Bards—Liverpool, June 22.
1400 West Ridge, Arthurson—Liverpool, June 26.
1480 Irby, Stewart—Liverpool, July 2.
1272 Arethusa, Niven—Liverpool, July 11.
1879 St. Margaret—New York, July 12.
1413 Rembrandt, Payne—New York, July 27.
1354 Magenta—London.
266 Iris—Liverpool.
1302 Rajamahal—Liverpool.

FROM OUTPORTS.
1028 C. M. Davis—Moulmein, July 7.
— Antianivaro—Mauritius.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.
1871 Lepanto—Hull—Left Suez Canal August 21.
1132 Lucinda—Penarth—Left Suez Canal August 22.
1070 Maud Hartman—Rangoon—Left Suez Canal Aug. 24.
2353 Eden Hall—Port Said—Left Suez Canal August 25.
1637 Regal—Port Said—Left Suez Canal August 25
2214 California—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal August 25.
1135 Newminster, Adie—Left Suez Canal August 28.
1354 Clan Lamont—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal August 29.
1001 Fairfield, Cardiff—Left Suez Canal August 29.
2165 Red Sea, Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Sept. 1.
2600 Raffaele Rubattino—Genoa—Left Suez Canal Sept. 1—Rubattino Steamer, October 1.
1700 Bokhara—Venice—Left Suez Canal September 1—Left August 17.
1831 Lisnacrieve—Rangoon.
1451 St. Dunstan, Port Said.
1355 Clan Stuart, Calcutta.
1884 Cathay—Australia—At Colombo Sept. 1.

EXPECTED.
1375 Empire—Cardiff—August 11—Via Aden.
1711 Italia—Liverpool—August 18.
1095 Canton—Marseilles—August 20.
2000 Werneth Hall—Liverpool—Aug. 21—At Lisbon leaky.
2252 Rohilla—London—August 22.
2333 Aston Hall, Liverpool—August 28.
2213 Hispania—Liverpool—August 29.
2042 Florida, Cardiff—August 30.
1991 Britannia—Rangoon.
1641 Preston—Cardiff.
1719 Lord Warwick—Rangoon.
1571 Lombardy—Venice.
2067 Ballarat—Australia.
1988 Nepaul—London.
2319 Nubia—Liverpool.
2218 Armenia—Liverpool.
1697 Saxmundham—Rangoon.
1882 Verona—London.
1629 Gwalior—Venice.
1726 Venetia—Venice.
1729 Wistow Hall—London.
1335 Craigton—Cardiff.

DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S
USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINES,
SUCH AS
THE EXPECTORANT,
TONIC VERMIFUGE,
SPECIFIC FOR TAPEWORM,
CARMINATIVE BALSAM,
ALTERATIVE,
AGUE MIXTURE,
LINIMENT,
SANATIVE PILLS AND HAIR TONIC,
Can always be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS,
WARDEN & CO.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. * * AGENTS WANTED.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Meniet, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—September 4, at the Free Church Mission House, Bombay, the wife of the Rev. Buchanan Blake, of a daughter.

MEREWETHER—September 4, at Bombay, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Merewether, R. E., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GUTERSLOH—August 30, at Ajmir, the wife of F. N. Guterstoh, of a son.

HACKETT—August 30, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain Charles Hackett, Northumberland Fusiliers, of a daughter.

WILD—August 20, at Gujranwalla, the wife of A. E. Wild, Forest Department, of a son.

YEATMAN—September 1, at Unao, Oudh, the wife of Mr. C. E. Yeatman, D. S. Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIAN—August 29, at Mussoorie, Mr. Alexander Christian, of Putterghutt Indigo Factory, in the Bhaugulpore District, in the 67th year of his age.

McDOWELL—August 30, at Mussoorie, Mamie Eleanor, infant daughter of G. R. McDowell, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., aged 18 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1883.

WE have already expressed in general terms our opinion of Sir William Wedderburn's scheme of Agricultural Banks. The scheme is excellent, but the truth seems to be that the field is not sufficiently tempting, under existing conditions, for banking operations on the scale required by the needs of the country. The State landlord is in fact at present the absolute master of the situation, and private enterprise and private capital will, we fear, stand aloof so long as State landlordism and State management represent the dominant policy of Government. What capitalist, we ask, is likely to risk any considerable sum so long as the Government demands on the land are at every resettlement absolutely indefinite, and in theory unlimited? It is of no use to talk to the capitalist about the perfect fairness, the scrupulous moderation, the theoretical perfection of the present State system. Might he not, with just a touch of cynicism, retort that the system, however admirable in theory, is found in practice to lead in many places to debt, distress, and demoralisation? Moreover, who is to guarantee a continuance of the moderation for which the State landlord takes credit; who can insist on a really moderate policy being in practice acted up to? If the State wants more money, more money it must have; and there is a large and very influential school of officials who in principle look to the land for the means of meeting all increased obligations. Surely notorious facts like these are quite sufficient of themselves to scare away capital from investments in Indian land; and to suppose that European or native capitalists will at present embark any considerable sum of money in support of Sir William Wedderburn's philanthropic scheme seems most doubtful. No, the present State system may be as admirable as its advocates proclaim it to be; the system may be for the present a political necessity as many assert that it is; but so long as it lasts, private enterprise will practically be warned off, and private capital will stand aloof from the land. There is simply no room at all for private enterprise so long as the State landlord is in sole possession of the field. But at the same time we are strongly of opinion that the creation of a new and extensive field for the investment of private capital is a matter of first-rate importance to India.

The great want of the agricultural industry at present is capital; and unless some means can be found to attract capital it is difficult to see how the wants of an increasing population can possibly be provided for. If then our contention be substantially correct, that the present State tenure is itself the main obstacle to capital, it may be well to consider what are the chief conditions which require to be satisfied before capital on any considerable scale is likely to be invested in Indian land. In this matter we shall do well to consult both Indian and European experience. Native Indian experience seems clearly to prove that whenever the State makes it a definite matter of policy to refrain from dealing directly with individual cultivators, and to collect the State dues through some kind or another of middleman, a large and important industry is at once created, and an extensive field is afforded for the investment of private capital. In several of the principal Native States this system is actually in operation; and before the advent of British rule the business of collecting the State dues was one of the largest and most important private industries in the country. The bankers of Indore, Gwalior, Hydrabad, and Baroda did, and still do, business on an enormous scale; and it may be observed that they fulfil in many ways precisely the functions of the proposed Agricultural Banks which Sir William Wedderburn is so anxious to promote in this Presidency. The great banking houses of Gopal Rao Myral and Hurree Bhugtee at Baroda were known far and wide throughout Guzerat. They were in fact Agricultural Banks on the largest scale; and one of the chief and most luorative portions of their business consisted in farming or contracting for the collection of the Baroda State dues. They lent money to the cultivators, and afforded invaluable financial assistance both to the villagers and the Durbar. The introduction of a new revenue system on the British model is said to have destroyed the fortunes of the old banking houses in Baroda and elsewhere; but it is well to notice that whatever abuses may have been connected with the farming system, it had at least the signal merit of stimulating private trade and of providing a most extensive field for private industry. The direct competition of the State has of course given the death-blow to this important industry; and it remains to be seen whether direct State management is abie to deal satisfactorily with the extensive field from which private industry and private capital have for the time been banished. Many observers are of opinion that private enterprise and private capital alone can compass the gigantic task which the State landlord has now set itself to perform single-handed. For our own part, we must confess our preference for private enterprise, under proper control, over the ablest and most methodical State management. We cannot believe that some 150 millions of agriculturists, inhabiting an empire as large and diverse in character as India is, can ever be satisfactorily managed by any centralised Government, however able and industrious. Even in the case of Native States the difficulty of direct revenue administration is admittedly enormous. In the case of a foreign Goveument like our own it would seem to be simply insuperable. The experiment we are now making is, at any rate, unique in history; and at present the aggregate success of direct State management throughout India is, to say the least of it, very doubtful.

It will be understood, then, that Agricultural Banks of one kind are perfectly familiar to many persons in this Presidency. Such banks are at present almost always established wherever the business of collecting the State dues is entrusted to any kind of private agency. But there is another kind of Agricultural Banks which is largely used in Europe, and which might under certain circumstances be developed most usefully in India. We refer to the Rent and Loan Banks, of which Sir William Wedderburn has given in his pamphlet a very interesting description. Could the present tenure be improved, either by the redemption of the Government dues and the creation of true freehold as advocated by Sir James Caird, or even by the permanent limitation of the State demand, an extensive field for the employment of such banks would at once be created. Let us suppose with Sir James Caird that Government would accept redemption on the plan of 5 per cent. per annum paid half-yearly to redeem principal and interest in 35 years. This, we understand, is the rate at which loans for the purchase of their farms by Irish tenants are advanced by Government. But no advance of capital would be required in India as in Ireland, the operation being for the redemption of the Government land, which is the capital. There would not, therefore, be that risk which must attend advances of capital made by Government to one class of its subjects out of the general fund. To use Sir James Caird's words, "a landlord could begin to redeem by paying double the present assessment. For example, a man holding 20 acres at the average rent of one rupee an acre, who desired to convert it into freehold—the land being, as we may suppose, estimated as worth 20 years' purchase—would have to redeem Rs. 40, the redemption rate upon which at 5 per cent. would be Rs. 20. He would thus have to pay Rs. 2 an acre for 35 years, one being the present rent, and one for the annual redemption. At the termination of the 35 years his land would be his own property." To carry out this scheme of redemption the assistance of an Agricultural Bank would, we think, be essential; for although the present average rate of assessment is low, the incidence is by no means evenly distributed, and without special financial assistance it might easily happen that the freehold acquired by the cultivator would in the end turn out to be of little value owing to the heavy charges incurred in making the acquisition. If the State dues could be redeemed either in the manner indicated or in any other way, an immense impetus would undoubtedly be given to the establishment of credit banks and companies. In Austria, owing to the operation of the land laws of 1848 and the improved status conferred on the agricultural class by these laws, an immense stimulus has been given to the creation of such banks. In Bavaria and several other States of the German Empire special facilities exist for the raising of loans on landed property in the shape of mortgage and exchange banks. That similar institutions could with great benefit be established in India seems scarcely to admit of doubt, if only the State demand could in some way or another be limited or redeemed. A new future will, in our opinion, open for India from the time that this great question is seriously taken up.

THE particulars brought by the mail respecting the disturbances in the Trans-Leithian provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy disclose an alarming disorgánisation in the elements of that heterogeneous State. We do not suppose that the Croats are in this instance the champions of the persecuted Jews; but their anti-Magyar violence is, in a certain sense, retributive justice. For the Croatian disturbances there is some excuse; but the persecution of the Jews is a disgrace to civilisation. We do not by any means commend the violence of the Croats, but, at least, it is as justifiable as the rebellion of the Italians in Lombardy and Venetia. Possibly they are acting indiscreetly, but their behaviour, at worst, is an error of judgment, while that of the Magyars towards the Jews is infamous. The Magyars will have little sympathy; but every one must commiserate the unfortunate Emperor, Francis Joseph, whose personal popularity is the sole bond of union among his discordant peoples.

THE mortality returns for the week ending yesterday have not yet been made up, but, we are glad to say that the daily figures exhibit a downward t

TELEGRAMS.

POSTPONEMENT OF MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh will not visit India this year.

THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

Advices from Afghanistan are quite satisfactory. The Amir is well pleased with his handsome allowance.

PUBLICATION OF THE OPINIONS ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Jurisdiction Bill opinions are being printed in Calcutta. It is hoped that they will be ready by Saturday. They will be published then, if it be certain that the copies are in the Secretary of State's hands.

RAIN IN GUZERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 4.

Rain is steadily continuing with breaks now and then, when the air feels stifling and oppressive. The cholera is subsiding. Three deaths occurred in the city on the 2nd, and one on the 3rd. There has been only one more case in the Camp, which is doing well. The above and my previous figures are approximately correct and reliable.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

VIENNA, SEPT. 3.

The funeral of the late Count de Chambord, which was conducted on a splendid scale, took place to-day at Goritz. The Orleans Princes did not attend the ceremony.

THE RIOTS IN CROATIA.

The anti-Magyar riots still continue in Croatia, and the military commander has replaced the "Ban."

SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPT. 3.

The suspension of the Constitutional Guarantees, which was ordered by the Ministers during the late disturbances, has been abrogated.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 3.

The cholera is disappearing from the country.

FRANCE AND CHINA IN TONGKING.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

It is reported that fifteen thousand Chinese troops have crossed the Tongking border.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

The number of the British troops in Egypt will be reduced to three thousand men during the months of October and November.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 3.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Venetia arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Kaiser-I-Hind arrived here from Colombo this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Italia left here for Bombay at 6 p. m. to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ghoorkha arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

MALTA, SEPT. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 2nd instant.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	3⅞d.
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 7¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	90½
4½ per cent. "	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅝
" French Rentes	103½
Bar Silver	50⅜

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

One of the Gutzlaff-Shanghai River cables interrupted.
Hongkong-Shanghai cable right.
Private messages in code or cypher cannot be accepted for places in Spain and Turkey until further notice.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, September 3.

10 p.m.	77·1

TUESDAY, September 4.

6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	76·1
4 p.m.	78·1

THE following appeared in the Horse Guards orders on Aug. 14:—"Major-General His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c., to be a Major-General on the Staff of the Army in India, to command a Division in the Bengal Presidency, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir R. O. Bright, K.C.B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire." It is stated that the Duke's command will date from the 22nd October.

THE *World* has the following about the arrangements for His Royal Highness's journey to India:—The Duke of Connaught will vacate his command at Aldershot at the latter end of next month, and His Royal Highness and the Duchess contemplate spending October with Her Majesty. On the 1st of November the Duke of Connaught will leave for India. He will be accompanied by the Duchess, and his personal staff will be Viscount Major Downe, 2nd Rifle Brigade, and Sir M. Fitzgerald (the Knight of Kerry), Rifle Brigade. Lady Downe will go out with her husband, but may not remain long abroad. Their Royal Highnesses will travel by overland route to Brindisi, whence they will go by despatch vessel to Alexandria, and probably travel by rail to Suez, there joining the steamer for Bombay. His Royal Highness will take command of the Meerut Division, and will be absent with the Duchess from England for over two years. During that period their children will remain with the Queen.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, Agent for the Governor-General in Central India, was to leave England on Aug. 16, for a short tour in the United States.

THE steamer Huntingtower, which was beached in the Red Sea in May last, after collision with a P. & O. steamer, has been raised and has reached Suez.

SIR CHARLES AND LADY AITCHISON go on tour upon leaving Simla, and will visit Bilaspur, Mandi, Sultanpur, Kulu, and Kangra Valleys, Chamba, Dalhousie, and Pathankote before returning to Lahore. They will probably leave Simla about the 10th October, and arrive at Lahore about the 28th November.

THE native gardener who assaulted Mrs. Abbott at Lahore on the 18th August was brought up on the 31st before Mr. Kennedy, charged under section 323 I. P. C. The case was adjourned till September 4 to enable the man to make his defence.

A COURT OF INQUIRY has been sitting at Fort Saint George to inquire into the *fracas* between European soldiers and native sowars of Mr. Grant Duff's Bodyguard, reported by the Madras papers the other day. The decision of the military authorities is not known, but the *Madras Mail* understands that Colonel Rennie, the Commanding Officer, intends charging the native policeman before a Civil Court with using violence to a British soldier.

THE Amir is not showing any great anxiety to receive the Embassy sent by the Shah from Meshed. The Allahabad paper learns that "Mahsud Khan, the Persian Ambassador, has been refused admission to the Kandahar Province, but whether he has been sent back to Herat, or has been taken to Kabul by the route through the Hazara country, we are unable to say."

A REUTER'S telegram from St. Petersburg, Aug. 11, states that the leader of the Russian scientific expedition to Central Asia and Thibet, Colonel Prejewalsky, was, the day before, received in audience by the Emperor to take leave of His Majesty. He was to proceed immediately for Tiachta. The expedition will be absent for two years.

THE Lisbon papers states that the new monthly steam service, *via* the Cape, between Lisbon and Mozambique, including Laurenço Marques (Delagoa Bay), Inhambane, Obilvane, and Quillamane, was to have been commenced on Aug. 28. The contractors are Messrs. Pinto, Basto and Co., of Lisbon, and the service will be executed by the Donald Currie line of packets.

THE Queen has conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on Sir Augustus Paget, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, and on Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

THE Colonel Mackenzie who was amongst the rescued at Ischia is Colonel F. N. Mackenzie of the Retired List, who was well-known in the Punjab as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Punjab Frontier Force. He was rather bruised, but had no bones broken.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* mentions, as an instance of official incompetence, that five men and women are still detained in prison at Suez in connection with the murder of Professor Palmer, although the whole matter was reported to have been officially disposed of at the recent trial, and in spite of the repeated representations that have been made as to the futility of retaining them. Lord E. Fitzmaurice, replying to a question put by Sir H. Wolff, said Aug. 16, said the persons in prison at Suez are the family of Hassan Abu Mershid, who, as stated in the correspondence laid before Parliament, was one of the principals in the murder of Professor Palmer and his party. They are detained as hostages. Her Majesty's Government are in communication with Sir E. Malet on the subject.

A LETTER received at Alexandria, dated Suakim, August 12, runs as follows:—"There is great excitement here, the emissaries of the Mahdi having stirred up a revolt among the neighbouring tribes. Two thousand men have attacked the Sinkat village, fifty miles distant, but were repulsed by the soldiers, with the loss of the rebel chief Ahmed Digna, a notorious slave-dealer. It is reported that the Mahdi's lieutenants are gathering forces to attack Suakim, which, however, is in a good state of defence." A telegram from Suez states that 2,000 Bedouins attacked the Sanitarium at Sinkat. They were repulsed by the soldiers with 60 killed. The soldiers lost seven men, and the civilians five.

THE Mahomedans in St. Petersburg were allowed to celebrate the conclusion of the Feast of Ramazan in the City Guildhall, which was entirely given up to them for the occasion. All the statuary and portraits of past and present members of the Imperial House were covered over, except that of the present Czar, at the head of the hall. According to Mahomedan law, this should also have been screened, but the Russians refused to cover it. Several hundreds of Tartars and Cossacks from the Imperial bodies of escort were present.

THE combined political committee of the four Radical clubs of the borough of Chelsea—namely, Eleusis Club, the Hammersmith Club, the Progressive Club, and the Cobden Club—passed the following resolution at a recent meeting:—"That the combined political committee of the four Radical clubs of the borough of Chelsea is of opinion that the policy of the Marquis of Ripon in India is calculated to promote the well-being of all classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and pledge themselves to do all things which lay in their power to enable the Bill introduced by Mr. Ilbert in the Legislative Council of India to become law."

THE following appears amongst the "Notices of motions for next Session":—

Mr. Blake,—East India (Peasantry),—To call attention to the impoverished condition of the people of India, especially of the Peasantry; and to move, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire and report as to whether the present system of administration is advancing the welfare of Her Indian subjects, and whether, consistently with the maintenance of a state of prosperity, they are able to sustain the existing burden of taxation.

AT the Liverpool police-court, on August 16, Mr. Walton, barrister, applied for four warrants for the apprehension of Thomas Livesey, senior partner in the firm of Livesey, Son and Co., cotton-brokers, Liverpool, who was in custody at Hamburg, and whose firm recently failed. The warrants, which were granted, relate to several cases of alleged fraud on the Union Bank of London with reference to hypothecation of cotton.

THE *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* of Aug. 13 says:—"A meeting is to be held in London in a few days to promote a scheme for the construction of a new canal across the Isthmus of Suez that will be wholly under British control. We are credibly informed that the movement has the sympathy and support of the leaders of the Conservative party, though it is not chiefly or at all avowedly of a party character."

GHAZI MEHEMED PASHA, Governor of Salonica, whose capture by brigands was reported by Reuter, was seized by the marauders in the town of Salonica itself, after a sharp fight between them and the Pasha's guards, two of whom were killed. The brigands carried off their prisoner to the mountains.

M. HARTMANN, the Nihilist, and M. Dubois, a French communist, were in London when the mail left, with the object of arranging for an international Socialistic congress.

THE poet Longfellow's property is thus set forth in the *Boston Advertiser* of July 27:—H. W. Longfellow's estate has recently been valued in the ordinary probate court—personalty, including shares in seventeen different companies, £33,884; landed property, £29,380; and the value of his copyrights is estimated at £8,000; a lot in Mount Auburn cemetery, valued at £40; and a pew in Nahant Church, valued at £10.

THE members of the Burmese Embassy which recently arrived at Paris have been received by M. Challemel-Lacour. The *St. James's Gazette* says:—

It seems that the Burmese Embassy proposes to come to London after all, presumably in the hope of going through some form of signing a make-believe treaty. This is very far from their purpose as announced before leaving Mandalay. It was then asserted that Burma had done with England altogether. The country could get on perfectly well without any treaty, and did not mean to have one. Accordingly in Rangoon the local Government announced that it regarded the members of the mission as "distinguished strangers from a foreign country," and on their arrival simply ignored their existence altogether; a state of affairs which, it may be hoped, is not the usual reception accorded to distinguished strangers in Rangoon. In Calcutta the Burmese Envoys were similarly left to their own devices. In case the party should now enlist the sympathies of the champions of oppressed nationalities, who have so much sentiment and so little knowledge, it may be well to state the actual facts. Nearly two years ago the Pan-gyet Woon went to Simla with the avowed object of concluding a treaty. A draft agreement was made out and sent to Mandalay for ratification. There it was rejected, first on the ground that an armed European guard could not be allowed to the proposed British Resident in the Burmese capital; and secondly, because the treaty declined to allow the Burmese King unlimited power of importing arms and munitions of war. The Embassy thereupon returned to Mandalay with a letter from the Indian Government giving King Theebaw until the end of the year (1882) to enter upon a treaty on the terms already stated. After the year had expired, a draft agreement was sent up to Calcutta which could be regarded in no other light than as a deliberate insult. Not only were the clauses insisted upon by us withdrawn, but others relating to monopolies and the abolition of English officers in the Government were inserted in defiance of the known resolution of the Viceroy. The Burmese Embassy now proposes to see what can be done with the Secretary of State. It is hardly likely that he will concede what Lord Ripon refused.

SAYS the writer of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* "City Notes:—Another country seems likely to afford a great opportunity to the enterprising speculator. The Burmese Embassy now in Paris is anxious to develope the Burmese Empire by means of European capital, and is holding out gorgeous visions of mines of platinum, gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires, to say nothing of iron, coal, petroleum, &c. The chief obstacle in the way of the development of these vast natural resources is the incurable laziness—so say the Ambassadors—of the Burmese population. This they propose to overcome by importing Chinese in great numbers, after the example set by the North Borneo Company. Altogether there seems to be a fair prospect of losing some millions in the Irrawaddy Valley.

THE end of the English cricket season is drawing near, and, with the exception of two matches arranged for September, all the county fixtures will have been played off by the end of the present month. The Surrey Eleven has an exceptionally good record this season, having won six matches out of fifteen played. Nottingham can also show a very good bill, having won five matches out of nine, three of which were drawn. But the county supremacy lies between Yorkshire and Lancashire, the former of which has so far the best of it, with one victory more than the latter. The Yorkshire record of fourteen matches include seven won, five drawn, and only two lost; while Lancashire has only played nine county matches, of which six were won, two lost, and one drawn. Each of Lancashire's defeats, however, was suffered at the hands of the Yorkshiremen, to whom, therefore, must be awarded the honours, thus far. Nottingham has been defeated by Lancashire alone; and the fact that the former county is credited with one of the two victories gained over Yorkshire affords another illustration of the uncertainty of cricket. Sussex is the only other conqueror of Yorkshire. The season proper will be wound up by a sensational match between "England" and the Honourable Ivo Bligh's Australian Eleven, to be played in September.

THE New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—M'Dermott's brother, living in Brooklyn, appeals to police protection against the Invincibles, who threaten to wipe out the whole M'Dermott family in America unless he makes affidavit that he believes his brother to be a British spy. He declines to do this, because he has no knowledge that he is a spy, but says his brother has always been a curse to him and the family, no matter whether a spy or not. He says he once asked him about the spy charges, when he replied —"They are a pack of lies." The Secret Irish Organization of Chicago held its annual picnic on Aug. 16. Ten thousand persons were present. A statement by one speaker that all were proud of the man who killed Carey was received with wild applause. Thomas Brennan made a speech calling Lord Spencer the chief hangman of Ireland.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT was announced before the mail left that the Egyptian war medal would be distributed at an early date to the troops (including the Indian Contingent) entitled to receive it.

THE second and third batteries of the First Scottish Division Royal Artillery, stationed at Sheerness, have received orders to embark for India on September 15. The second battery goes to the Murree Hills, and the third to Fort William. Major Price will proceed in command of the latter.

A GREAT deal of ill-feeling, says *Truth*, has been caused throughout the Army at large by a recent order that every man shall be eligible to be sent to India after a year's service at home, however long a tour he may previously have had of foreign service. And not only will he be eligible, but in a great many cases he will have to go. The reason for this is that there are some 13,000 men due back from India, having been there more than the regulation eight years—most of them considerably over that period—and there are no men to send out in their places, unless those are taken who have only been home a year or two. Thus, at the very first blush, the new system of exchanging drafts with India has miserably broken down, and a state of things has been created which cannot fail to make the Army unpopular as a trade, and our soldiers discontented and supine.

THE following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant Grant, 1st Suffolk Regiment, to 13th Madras N. I., as a probationer for the Staff Corps, Lieutenant W. C. Pollard to be Adjutant of the 7th Bengal Cavalry; and Lieutenant W. M. Carpendale to be Interpreter, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, *vice* Shore.

MAJORS GLENCROSS AND COLLINWOOD, Lancashire Fusiliers, are permitted to exchange into the 1st and 2nd Battalions respectively.

STEAMER CASUALTIES.

THE steamer Corinth, which sailed from Bombay on 19th July for Marseilles, on her passage to Aden, picked up the Boskenna Bay (s), which had lost the blades of her propeller, and successfully towed her into Aden. The Corinth, on resuming her voyage, stranded on the reef off Cape Elba in the Red Sea, on the morning of the 6th August. The chief officer proceeded in the life-boat to Jeddah, whence the steamer Abington proceeded to her assistance on 13th August. About 15,000 bags of grain and seeds were removed from Corinth to Abington, when the former floated. The Abington proceeded with the remainder of the cargo to Suez on the 19th, and on the 20th the Corinth, having executed temporary repairs, sailed for Suez. The Corinth was injured in her bows and forehold.

RESCUE OF A SHIP-WRECKED CREW BY A P. AND O. STEAMER.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Nizam (Captain R. Harvey) from Calcutta, which arrived at Plymouth early on Aug. 16, landed three out of eight ship-wrecked sailors that she had on board. They belonged to the screw steamer Barnsby, of Hull, 1,390 tons register (Captain Knaggs), the crew numbering 29 all told. The Barnsby was on a passage from Bassin, in Burmah, to Port Said, with rice for orders. They left Bassin on May 19, and arrived safely at Point de Galle on May 27. After staying there two days they proceeded to Port Said. All went well until the night of May 31, when they ran ashore on a coral reef, known as the Willin Gillie, near the Maldive Islands. It was the second officer's watch at the time of the disaster, but he and the captain were below. Half an hour before the ship struck the captain pointed to the Willin Gillie Islands, and asked if they had been reported by the look-out man. In being answered in the affirmative, the captain went below. Five minutes before the ship struck, and when she was going at a high rate of speed, the look-out man reported breakers on the port and starboard bows. The captain had been absent from the bridge about six minutes. Everything was done that he could to avert the disaster, but the vessel went stem on the rocks at full speed, her bow running high up, whilst her stern was deep in the water. Some of the rocks went up through her bows, and she listed over to starboard. As it was feared she would capsize the crew took to the boats, and stayed by her until June 21, when they finally abandoned her and pulled to King's Island, where they were hospitably received.

ENGLAND AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE period for receiving applications from intending exhibitors for space in the Calcutta International Exhibition came to an end on Wednesday, August 15, and in the office, at Westminster Chambers of Mr. W. P. Dilworth, the official agent for Great Britain, who has been engaged since last January in making the necessary arrangements in this country, preparations are being made for closing. It is now possible, therefore, to indicate, with some degree of completeness, the nature and extent with special reference to the British exhibits of the great show to which the Indian metropolis is about to invite the world. Everything, up to the present date, seems to auger a brilliant history for the Exhibition. Under the patronage of the Viceroy, its general committee is composed of a combination of highly-placed Anglo-Indian officials, native princes, and eminent merchants such as in itself means the complete social success of the enterprise. Mr. Jules Joubert, the Executive Commissioner, to whom is due the credit of having actively promoted the scheme, and who has had an almost unequalled experience in undertakings of a similar character, already considers himself in expressing his belief that the Calcutta Exhibition will rank first in the list of such enterprises in the East. It is probable that the remarkable success which has attended his recent official visit to Australia has had much to do with the formation of this optimist opinion. New South Wales, for example, has appointed a Calcutta Exhibition Commission, and the Colonial Parliament has voted £3,000. Australia has also undertaken to contribute on a most extensive scale to the show of live stock which will constitute one of the distinctive features of the Great Show. South Australia, again, has set apart £1,000 for the colony's representation. The Governments of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland have united in chartering a vessel to carry exhibits from the colonies to Calcutta. The number of Australians who, a few weeks ago, had already secured passages to India, was computed at 8,000. These, says one authority, have generally expressed a wish to travel by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, and this famous line of steamers is certain to reap a golden harvest during the ensuing season. As an illustration of the lively interest which is being taken in the enterprise by the great commercial bodies in England, and which has already resulted in the inscription of over 500 British manufacturers and producers in the list of exhibitors, the case of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce may be referred to. That representative body has not only undertaken to fill nearly 4,000 superficial feet of space, but, on the 25th ultimo, had subscribed £250 towards a guarantee fund, while, at that date, largely increased subscriptions were expected. The Exhibition will be open from an early date in December until about the last of March, 1884. Already the question of providing accommodation for the myriads of visitors who will throng into Calcutta has begun to assume alarming proportions. Houses are even now being let at fancy prices, and the hotel and boarding-houses are hardly sufficient for the ordinary incursion of strangers in the cold season. Many of the great native princes, from all parts of the Indian peninsula, including the Nizam of Hyderabad the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharajahs of Mysore, Puttiaal, and Alwar, the Nawabs of Tonk, Rampore, and Bhawalpore, and Nawab Liakat Ali Khan, the son of the late Sir Salar Jung, will, with their enormous retinues, take up their residence in the capital for the season. In all nearly fifty princes and chiefs are expected in Calcutta in December, and, as many of them have promised to permit the choicest portions of their regalia to be shown in the Exhibition, it may be anticipated that there will be a display of the "barbaric wealth of Ormus and of Ind" such as the world has never yet seen collected together.

The exhibits of Great Britain and her colonies will occupy some three-fourths of the entire amount of space available at Calcutta. In almost every one of the ten sections into which the Exhibition will be divided, many of the leading manufacturing firms of the United Kingdom will be represented. Section A—that of fine arts—will not be extensive, so far as home exhibits are concerned; but it should be explained that, in addition to the works of art entered for competition the executive will be glad to receive on loan in India, any paintings, statuary, bronzes, or other artistic displays possessing sufficient merit or originality to be attractive. A separate gallery will be provided for their reception, and they will be admitted free of charge and placed under the care of trustworthy officials. In the ordinary exhibiting department of this section several London and provincial photographic firms are sending examples of their work. These firms will, no doubt, utilise the services of their representatives in Calcutta in sending us home an interesting series of views of the Exhibition. Autotypes and oleographs contributed by London and Leipzig will give our Indian friends an opportunity of studying the most improved European methods of artistic reproduction. Section C is devoted to the illustration of education and the application of the fine arts. Here several of the great English makers of pianos and other musical instruments have secured space. Some half-a-dozen eminent publishers and printers have also arranged to show in this department specimens of their literary, artistic, and, in some instances, more purely mechanical, productions. Such articles as paper, pens, pencils, globes, and scientific instruments will make up, along with school books, works of reference, and printed music, an excellent representation of the educational appliances of Great Britain. In Section C will be displayed a health exhibition—a doubly important department in a tropical climate. Here the London manufacturers and vendors of chemical products, disinfecting fluids, drugs, and patent medicines will be found in great force. It is here, also, that some of the great firms which have developed the manufacture of sanitary appliances in earthenware and stoneware will be sufficiently represented. Other applications of science to the claims of health will be shown in the form of improved fumigators, lavatories, and baths, and, in the case of one northern firm, of wire mattresses for hospital use. Section D will, to many unscientific visitors, prove the most interesting in the Exhibition. It will embrace furniture and other objects for the use and decoration of dwelling-houses and other buildings. Here the difficulty of classification asserts itself, since a well-known Kentish firm considers, apparently, that cricket-balls, stumps, and spiked shoes are objects for the use or decoration of Indian buildings. This section, indeed, shows that the Exhibition gives the Anglo-Indian population full credit for a desire to amuse themselves in accordance with the latest modes. A Staffordshire house sends footballs; several well-known firms exhibit billiard-tables, and one of them shows a combined billiard and dining-table, which ought to be appreciated in some Mofussil stations. Decorative art tiles, lamps of all sorts, filters from London and from Manchester, oilcloth made in Derbyshire and in Fifeshire, and glassware manufactured by the banks of the Tyne and the Thames, will all, no doubt, find their admirers in Calcutta. Although English manufacturers, as a rule, do not seem, so far as applies to this section, specially to cater for the Indian market, one enterprising London firm proposes to exhibit a tiak bungalow equipment; another metropolitan house shows an air-cooling apparatus; and a third a Cabul tent. A very miscellaneous collection of exhibits will be made in Section E, which will comprehend "Fabrics, including apparel, toilette requisites and other objects of personal wear or use." Essences and perfumes from the Westend and Cologne; hats and helmets specially adapted for the Indian climate; boots and shoes from Mr. Bradlaugh's constituents; woollen cloths from the west of England; twills and velveteens from Lancashire, are a few of the thousand and one examples of the intimate relations between the European producer and the Indian consumer.

Sections F and G are, in some respects, the most important of all; and in these by far the largest number of exhibitors are to be found. The former includes "Raw products and manufactures from products not included in other sections;" and the latter "Machinery and implements, means of transport, appliances, and processes used in the common arts and industries, including models and designs." Here, as might be expected, will be seen the Manchester yarns with which Lancashire endeavours to compete with the mills of Bombay. Here also the great engineering firms of the North and the Midlands send specimens of the machinery by the aid of which, no doubt, the surface of India will bit by bit, be changed into a more or less successful imitation of Western lands. Here will be seen evidence of the desire of the European capitalist to supply the Anglo-Indian, the Hindoo, or the Parsee with the iron castings of Birmingham—which, by the way will make really an effective artistic show of its hardware goods—or the tobacco of Bristol. Iron plates from the Tees will interest Oriental shipowners, while models of street tramways from Westminster will possibly suggest to the up-country visitor ideas of improving locomotion in districts where railways cannot yet be hoped for. If there is any apparent deficiency in Section G, it is in the department of cotton manufacturing machinery. We feel assured that it would have been worth the while of some of the great Lancashire engineering firms which are not represented to show what they could do for the Bombay mill-owners. Section H is occupied by "Food Products," and it is to be noted that in the opinion of the British Exhibitor the requirements of the Indian consumer in this respect are largely to be met by the supply of bottled ale. Scotch and Irish whiskey, cherry brandy, angostura bitters, and Old Tom. But the salt of Droitwitch, the marmalade of Dundee, and the preserved fish of Aberdeen will be there to show that mankind, even in the tropics, cannot safely live on animal food only. In Section I, which will illustrate agriculture and horticulture the exhibitors may hope specially to interest the indigo planter of Tirhoot, the coffee grower of Ceylon, and the rice producer of Patna. Of the latter part of this section will be the show of improved implements and agricultural appliances from the Sheffield and the Midlands. For Section K, which is devoted to ethnology, archæology, and natural history, England does not promise to make much beyond sending a choice collection of fish-hooks. It is in this section, however, that India herself will make a special effort in the form of ethnological exhibition, illustrating the physical peculiarities of her almost innumerable and altogether distinct races.—*Globe*, Aug. 17.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

THE following Madagascar news is from a Mauritius paper of the 11th ultimo, which was received here yesterday:—

THE EURYALUS AT MAURITIUS.

On the 27th ultimo, H. M. S. Euryalus, bearing the flag of the Admiral Commanding the East Indies Naval Station, Sir W. Hewett, anchored in our harbour. She came here upon an order of the Admiralty in connection with the state of affairs in Madagascar. It was stated that British interests at Tamatave were not receiving at the hands of the French that consideration to which they were entitled, and that the late British Consul, Mr. Packenham, although sick, had been directed by the French to quit in 24 hours. Rear Admiral Hewett had received orders to stay at Mauritius until the arrival of further instructions which were being despatched by the incoming mail. Those instructions have been received, but they are such as not to compel Sir W. Hewett at once to proceed to Tamatave. The Euryalus was preceded and followed here by two men-of-war, which the Admiral had ordered to touch at Port Louis before going to Tamatave. These are H. M. S. Ranger and Tourmaline, H.M.S. Osprey and Briton, it is reported, will also proceed to Madagascar. On the 1st instant, H. M. S. Ranger left Mauritius for Tamatave. On the 7th instant, H. M. S. Dryad, which was stationed at Tamatave, anchored in our harbour with the following items of news:

The Ranger which left Mauritius on the 1st August and the Touareg which left this port on the day following arrived at Tamatave on the 4th August. The Dryad which had gone visiting several places of Madagascar such as Manahar, Marancette, Majunga and Nossibe did not communicate with Tamatave. The Dragon after having visited the posts of the North-Coast left for Zanzibar. It was rumoured at Tamatave that the Foreign Consuls, having been requested to hoist their flags, refused to do so. The French are cannonading every night to keep the Hovas away and to prevent their getting into the town. There were, when the Dryad left, three French vessels at Tamatave. These were the Flore, the Forfait, and the Boursaint. The latest news bears date the 4th August, which is the day the Dryad left Tamatave. The Ranger returned from Madagascar on 9th instant.

According to the Reunion Correspondent of a Mauritius paper the French man-of-war Forfeit after landing Admiral Pierre at St. Denis had shipped a cargo of dogs for keeping watch in company with the French sentries near the approaches to Tamatave. "The Hovas have tried several times to enter Tamatave at night, but were repulsed. The 14th July was a day of public rejoicing, both afloat and on shore at Tamatave. Tamatave was full of British and French subjects coming from the different ports of Madagascar, the French being expelled by the Hovas."

The special correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Tamatave on the 2nd July says:—News has reached us from the interior that the numbers of Hovas outside Tamatave are increasing very rapidly. As yet no determined attack has been made. The French picket lines are not advanced at all; they remain just outside the town and fort. They have not attempted to advance. A large party of English missionaries, members of the London Missionary Society, have arrived at a village about eight miles south of this town. They are not allowed by the Hovas to take their portmanteaus and baggage bearers any further, and the French authorities will not allow us to send them carts to bring the party in, or allow us to send any message out to them. They will be obliged to continue their voyage four days more to one of the southern ports and await the chances to get away to Mauritius or Bourbon by some sailing ship. The party are *en route* for England, and are from Antananarivo. The French have acted harshly in this matter. When the refugee French citizens arrived from the capital every facility was offered them to bring them in to Tamatave. H.M.S. Dryad and Dragon are allowed to send one boat off each morning for fresh meat, but the boat is only allowed alongside the mole, and the French authorities deliver the beef, and examine it well before doing so, to see that no letters are concealed. A demand has been made to allow a British subject, a lawyer, to go off on board the Dryad, in charge of the archives of the British Consulate and separate private papers and also documents belonging to merchants and other parties and bring these on shore, but it has been refused. The Dryad has been a regular thorn in the flesh to the French, and Captain Johnstone a perfect mosquito to them. An admirable French scholar and master of international law, he has ably defended our rights and position so far as his instructions, and the fact of him being the only foreign man-of-war here, have allowed him to do. The French Admiral evidently got so well stung and looked after, that he at last shut the vessel out of the harbour. Three sailing vessels and one large steamer, all with large cargoes destined for this port, have carried them on to Mauritius and Zanzibar, trade being paralysed here and the consignees also deeming that there was not sufficient security for warranting the landing and storing of large lots of merchandise. The French have lost, it is estimated, 25,000 dols. by these four vessels not landing their cargoes. They would have received this amount as duties, the import duty being 10 per cent. in cash, payable before a permit for landing is given. The Hovas in their own ports have prohibited the exportation of rice, live stock, &c., and in places where French subjects still remain have forbidden people or natives to work for them, or supply them with food. In most of these cases they are dependent on the charity of British subjects. If the French are willing to allow the Betsimisarakos, the coast tribe, to come into Tamatave, the Hovas will prevent their doing so. It is difficult now to get any letters away without them passing through the hands of the French, where they are liable to examination and detention. The situation of all foreigners in the ports along the coast is serious, the majority of the natives regarding all this trouble as having been brought about by the foreigners, and, consequently, they think they ought to be extirpated. Fortunately most of the Governors in these places regard other foreigners than French as being friendly disposed to them, and will no doubt do their best to protect them, though their power in many places will be very small and perhaps not sufficient. British subjects are to be found in all the posts round the island. Another Englishman who came in from the country yesterday with three native servants was arrested at the picket lines, and all were sent on board the Flore. Surely England has a right and a duty to interfere in this question! Under the Hovas they enjoyed protection and a certain amount of liberty to trade, &c., which the Hovas were willing to extend. France puts her foot down here, ruins our trade, endangers the safety of lives and properties of British subjects. Are we to submit quietly to all this? Surely, an English Government worthy of the name will say "No."

A LETTER from a naval officer who took part in late events at Tamatave has been communicated to the *Temps*. The date of the letter is not given, but from the context it would appear to have been written on the 8th of July. The French officer, its author, says:—"We have lately had several alarms which have come to break the weary monotony of ordinary service. Earthworks have been thrown up to protect our outposts, and that is where we have been seriously attacked. Fortunately our men showed as much spirit as *sang froid*. On one occasion amongst others during the nights of the 25th and 26th of June the Hovas arrived from fifteen hundred to two thousand strong. They fought from midnight to eight o'clock in the morning, and succeeded in breaking through our lines and in entering Tamatave, where they set fire to several houses. The fires were extinguished, but some Europeans were wounded, and amongst them a child of eight, who was shot through the chest. These Hovas are really brave fellows. At our outposts they came right up to our stockades to within ten paces of the muzzles of our rifles, so a great number were killed. They were armed with Remington rifles, and we fancy that the force by which we were attacked had only a short time previously arrived from the capital. It is supposed that it forms part of the small nucleus of regulars who have received a serious European military education. They, however, fire very badly. All their bullets went over our heads, and that accounts for our having lost only one man. Three days ago, on the 5th of July, there was a second attack, again at night, but it was not so vigorous as the first. It was weak and easily repelled. Our men are full of ardour and in good health. There are, it is true, a few slight cases of fever, but they are not at all serious. If the Hovas think they will tire us out by these night attacks they are strangely mistaken. Distractions are so utterly wanting here that those which the Hovas procure us by their attacks are welcomed with joy."

With regard to the Pakenham incident, the officers on board the Creuse, which participated in the operations at Tamatave, and which is now in quarantine at Toulon, express the utmost astonishment at the accounts published by the English Press concerning the relations between Admiral Pierre and the English Consul. These officers say, "The Admiral never acted ungraciously towards Mr. Pakenham; on the contrary, his courtesy towards him was, so to say, exaggerated, and it may, perhaps, have appeared somewhat ironical, but it was always perfectly correct."

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

On August 13, in the House of Commons, Mr. A. M'Arthur asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government were aware that the Rev. G. A. Shaw, agent of the London Missionary Society at Tamatave, was detained a close prisoner on board a French man-of-war, and refused permission to communicate with his friends; whether they had received from the French authorities any statement of the charges brought against Mr. Shaw; and what steps they had taken to secure a fair investigation into his case.

Mr. R. Fowler asked whether her Majesty's Government had received any information concerning the refusal of the French authorities at Ivondro, in Madagascar, to permit a party of 22 English subjects, including women and children, to proceed from that place to Tamatave in order to embark for England; and, if so, what were the reasons assigned by the French for such proceedings.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice replied.—Yes, Sir; her Majesty's Government are aware of the arrest and detention of Mr. Shaw, and they understand that he has been refused permission to communicate with his friends. Her Majesty's Government have not yet received from the French authorities any formal statement of the charges against Mr. Shaw; but they have reason to believe that he is accused of what the French Admiral considers a very serious offence. Her Majesty's Government are in communication with the French Government on the subject. In reply to the hon. member for the City, I have to say that the facts are as follows:—Commander Johnstone learnt, a few days before July 7, that a party of English missionaries from Antananarivo had arrived at Ivondro, and, having been interfered with by the Hovas, turned southward to Mahanoro. Captain Johnstone thereupon arranged that the officer in charge of a Government steamer, which had been despatched from the Mauritius to take away any refugees, should call at Mahanoro to take off the missionaries; but it was stated that, owing to the heavy surf, it would be impossible to communicate with the shore. There is a British Vice Consul at Mahanoro, Mr. J. J. Wilson.

Mr. Healy asked whether the French Admiral had put Mr. Shaw upon a plank bed (Irish cheers).

Lord E. Fitzmaurice. I have no information on the subject (a laugh).

On the same day, Sir S. Northcote asked the First Lord of the Treasury when he would be prepared to make a statement with respect to Madagascar; and whether he could now give the House any particulars with respect to a proclamation said to have been issued by "the Superior Commandant of Tamatave," prohibiting access "to all foreign sailors, soldiers, and officers."

Mr. Gladstone.—In answer to this question I am

opinions are possibly mistaken, the irritation is so great that the action of France will be most carefully watched. If it be proved that the French Republic has entered upon Propagandist adventures, especially of the disgraceful character now come to light, there will be a strong manifestation of public opinion. The German and Austrian newspapers received here to-day roundly accuse the French Radicals of being the moving spirit of the disturbances, it being the object of their most earnest desires to have a Spanish Republic, which would be entirely at the disposition of its French sister. The clergy here have not received any official instructions from Rome, but are opposed to any Republican movement."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 14.

Royal Horse Guards.—Lieut. Howard H. Howard Vyse, resigns his commission; Qrmr. Corpl. Major W. Drake to be Qrmr., vice W. Gordon, deceased.

6th Lancers.—Qrmr. Sergt. G. Robinson, to be Qrmr., vice J. Berryman, V.C., retired.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. S. Kenyon-Slaney to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. J. A. T. Garratt, retired on half-pay; Lieut. and Capt. Harry W. M. Bonham to be Captain and Lieut.-Col., vice W. S. Kenyon-Slaney.

Coldstream Guards.—Major and Lieut.-Col. John R. W. Viscount de Vesci, retires on half-pay.

Scots Guards.—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. F. W. Erskine retires from the service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy and Lieutenancy; Lieut. the Hon. Arnold A. C. Keppel resigns his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Trained Bandmaster C. Young to be Qrmr., vice C. Rawson, 4th Battn., deceased.

The Suffolk Regt.—Capt. A. S. Hext to be Major, vice J. J. F. Irwin, seconded for service as Adjt., 1st Rl. Jersey Militia; Lieut. H. Cautley to be Capt., vice A. S. Hext.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. F. Stringer to be Major, vice C. Norman, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Capt. G. H. Hutton to be Major, vice F. Stringer, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. A. S. Chapman, vice G. H. Hutton.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. D. A. Campbell to be Major, vice W. T. Dooner, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. Henry C. C. Gibbings, to be Captain, vice D. A. Campbell; Lieut. Norman A. Bray, Adjt., to be Captain, to complete Establt.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut. J. R. Rainsford to be Captain, vice A. A. Boggs, promoted to Major on half-pay.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).—Capt. H. L. Brett, to be Major, vice C. Conor, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. John D. Johnstone retires on half-pay; Capt. B. Plantagenet Cary to be Major, vice E. B. St. John, retired.

The Black Watch (Rl. Highlanders).—Capt. G. B. M. Cumberland to be Major, vice G. M. Fox, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. the Hon. A. F. G. Hay resigns his commission.

The Oxfordshire Lt. Infy.—Major R. W. Blackwood retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).—Lieut. Napier L. Pearse, to be Captain, vice G. H. Fort, retired.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut. C. G. W. E. Edwardes from the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Capt., vice G. B. Rogers, retired.

The King's Own Lt. Infy. (South Yokrc. Regt.).—Lieut. F. Corbett to be Captain, vice R. M. Marsh-Dunn.

The Durham Lt. Infy.—Sergt.-Major T. V. Sheehan to be Qrmr., vice W. Weldon, retired.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Major C. H. Miers retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Connaught Rangers.—Major F. B. Campbell retires on retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st West India Regt.—Supernumerary Major J. E. Bale to be Major, vice S. Fletcher, retired.

2nd West India Regt.—Capt. S. F. Foster to be Major, vice T. Talbot, promoted.

Staff.—Major-Genl. H. R. H., A. W. P. Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G., &c., to be a Major-Genl. on the Staff of the Army in India, to command a Divn. in the Bengal Presy., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. O. Bright, K. C. B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Major-Genl. Sir C. C. Arbuthnot, K. C. B., R. A., from Depy. Adjut.-Genl., R. A., at Headquarters, to be Inspr.-Genl. of Artillery at Headquarters, vice Major-Genl. R. P. Radcliffe, R. A., who vacates that appointment.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. C. Stuart, Madras Cavy., to be Qr. Mr.-Genl. of the Madras Army, with the local rank of Brgdr.-Genl.

Capt. and Bt.-Major W. C. James, 2nd Dragoons to be a Bgde.-Major on the Staff, vice Major P. H. S. Barrow, C. M. G., 19th Hussars, who vacates that appointment on promotion.

Capt. H. D. P. P. Okeden, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Genl. Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K. C. B., commanding the Divn. at Aldershot.

Major R. A. Hickson, the Buffs (East Kent Regt.) to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl. M. Walker, V. C., C. B., commanding a Brigade at Aldershot.

Staff College.—For "Major Emilius Clayton, R. A., to be a Professor, vice Col. L. A. Hale, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire, dated 31st July, 1883" as notified in the *London Gazette* of 6th July, 1883, read "Major Emilius Clayton, R. A., to be a Professor, vice Col. L. A. Hale, Half-pay, who has vacated that appointment."

Chaplains' Dept.—The Rev. R. F. McLeod to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class, dated 29th July, 1881, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to 8th July, 1882, and not to carry any back allowances.

Medical Dept.—Surgn-Major T. Kingston, M. D., has retired upon temporary half-pay; Surgn. J. F. Dowman has resigned his commission.

Army Hospital Corps.—Lieut. of Orderlies E. Enright to be Qr. Mr., dated 1st July, 1881, such antedate not to carry back pay as Qr. Mr. prior to 17th July, 1883.

Army Pay Dept.—Paymaster and Hon. Capt. A. Longley to have the honorary rank of Major in the Army; Paymaster and Hon. Capt. T. B. Urquhart to have the honorary rank of Major in the Army; Paymaster and Hon. Capt. J. C. Stockley to have the honorary rank of Major in the Army.

Memoranda.—Major and Lieut.-Col. Henry H. D. Stracey, Scots Guards, to be Colonel, Depy. Asst. Commy. W. Brotherston, Madras Establt., to be Hon. Lieut.

Reserve of Officers.—Capt. C. J. Maxwell Lefroy, and Lieut. G. Rigby Murray resigns his commissions; Lieut. Harold P. Ditmas, Capt. and Bgde., Northern Divn. R. A., to be Captain; Lieut. Harry L. S. Macdonald, 4th Bgde., Scottish Div. R. A., to Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, AUG. 14.

The following appointments to the Staff of the Bengal Army have been made by the Govt. of India:—

Capt. T. H. Goldney, Bl. S. C., to be a Depy.-Assist. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry, vice Major F. W. Nicolay, resigned.

Capt. F. G. A. Wiche, Durham L. Infy., to be a Depy.-Assist. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry, vice Capt. F. F. Roupell, resigned.

Bt. M. E. R. Elles, R. A., to be a Depy.-Assist. Qrmr.-Genl., vice Lieut.-Col. A. A. A. Kinloch, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Capt. Sir J. F. Michell, B. S. C., to be a Depy.-Assist. Qrmr.-Genl., vice Major H. S. Brownrigg, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major J. L. N. Willis, Bl. S. C., to be a Bgde. Major, vice Major A. Fitzgerald, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The following appointment to the Staff of the Bombay Army has been made by the Govt. of Bombay:—Capt. W. H. Lyster, Bo. S. C., to be a Depy.-Assist. Adjt. Genl., vice Major J. Withers, resigned.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Aug. 17.)

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 13.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Capt. and Bt. Major W. Miller Lambert, from the Seconded List, his period of service as Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces having expired.

The undermentioned officers from the Royal Marine L. Infy. to be Lieuts:—Lieut. H. Sessor, Lieut. A. H. Cox.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts:—L. Conway-Gordon, W. S. Gordon, and A. Yarker Barton, dated 1st Sept., 1881. Ashton Hope Hire; seniority to be notified hereafter.

Royal Marine L. Infy.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts:—A. E. Marchant, C. L. Gordon, B. H. Lee, E. C. Bartlett Roe, and B. C. Couchman, dated 1st Sept. 1881.

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 16.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870—

Comdr. G. B. Evans has been placed on the Retired List from 2nd inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt. from the same date.

Engr. R. Irwin has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 8th Aug., 1883.

Naval Instr. the Rev. J. H. Moriarty has been appointed a Chaplain in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 8th inst.

The Rev. R. D. Lewis, M.A., has been appointed a Chaplain in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 8th inst.

EAU DE SUEZ.

IN THIS AGE of scientific discovery, when every thing is done to make life as easy and pleasant as possible, when the use of anæsthetics to alleviate pain has been carried to an extent undreamed of by our ancestors, it is surely time a remedy should be found for one of the most crying evils our civilization is subject to—namely, the decay of the teeth, and consequent ill-health of the whole body. M. Suez is the happy discoverer of this much desired boon; his Eau de Suez seems to realize the fables of the bottled genii in the "Arabian Nights," so magical and mighty are its powers. It is sold in three different preparations, distinguished by a yellow, green, and red thread, and M. Suez recommends all those persons suffering from acute toothache to use the yellow thread, which will instantly stop the most violent pain. Those who suffer from periodical attacks of toothache, decayed teeth, sensitive gums, or other diseases of the mouth, should use the green thread daily, mixing ten or twelve drops in half a tumbler of water, and washing the mouth night and morning; they will thus preserve their teeth white and sound, keep the gums in healthy condition, the breath sweet, and, in fact, set disease and decay at defiance. The red thread is intended for children, and those fortunate persons who possess sound teeth and healthy gums, and will prevent their even becoming painful or diseased. The Eau de Suez is perfectly harmless. M. Suez considers that his discovery will in a few years put an end to false teeth, extraction, and all the tortures dentists inflict on their unhappy victims; not that we wish to cast a slur upon an honourable and hard-working profession, but simply to point out the unnecessary pain humanity is made to suffer from a mistaken view of the true treatment of the mouth and teeth. M. Suez also recommends the use of his Orange Tooth Paste for whitening and cleansing the teeth, and a particular kind of soft tooth-brush (made from the finest badger-hair), instead of the usual hard kind, which he terms a "criminal instrument," inasmuch as it weakens and finally destroys the gums, thus leaving the teeth exposed, and imparting an offensive smell to the breath. Of course the marvellous properties of Eau de Suez —Vaccine for the Mouth, as it has justly been called—will not at once be appreciated; people are so fond of saying about anything new, as Agassiz phrased it, "First, that it is not true; secondly, that it is against religion; thirdly, that everybody knew it!" But M. Suez's grand discovery has already met with great success, as its immense sale, and the articles descanting on its merits which have appeared in the *Figaro*, *Vie Parisienne*, and other papers, testify. So great is the popularity and success of M. Suez's preparations in France and England that several imitations have been made; it is advisable, therefore, to see when purchasing that each label bears the name of Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford-street, London.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholæraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR
VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only invigorates the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely prepare the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind

NOTICES.

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Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

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Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Mugid ,,	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marbie	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nargaum	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Huia Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangai	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Tannah*	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kuriut*†	Damergaur
Callian Junction*‡	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawall	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Pownar*
Shapoor	Kirkeum	Kurkulla	Sindee
Atgaum*	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda	Salaivadi	Kapri*
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Salgaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonat*¶	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharun Khundl	Loonee	Barsee Road*
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Ooroolee	Marheh
Nassick Rd*	Ecarsee for	Yeoat	Unger
Kheirwadee	Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Patus	Packney ‡
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Dhond†	Sholapur*
Munmar	Semri	Boreball	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and	Kurubgaum
Naldongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Bheegwan	Doodneh
Challagaum	Bankeri	Kartruz	Goodoor
Kulgaum	Babai	Poomulwaree	Goolburga
Galna	Gadawara	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Bohanee	Nargaum	Wadi
Mylee	Kureli (for Sangor)	Khankeer	Nulwar
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Biaowlee	Kuruk Bail	Bhawa Bridge	Sydapore
Julgaum		Nandoora	Road
		Jullum†	Kistna
		Sheagaum*	Chicksagor
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I R. LINE.

Colaba	Hoisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate ‡ Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Mariad Jbad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahalxmee	Sunjan	Palej	Bara'ree
Parell	Bhelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanand
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore*	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dyeur)	Beelemora	Baroda*	Veerungaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baliwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palgaur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore R
	Amrolee	Oomret	Lactoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

*Refreshment Rooms. † From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments. ‡ Junction for Lines. ¶ 30 minute for Dinner.

ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicted from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—*"Zululand and Cetewayo," (p. 139), by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R. V. Royal Warwickshr Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Alder' shot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am ill ness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

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You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
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Confidently recommended to all true lovers of the Pure Mushroom. Unrivalled for its *great strength! perfect purity!!* and *unsurpassed flavour!!!* Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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Makes delicious Blancmange in a few minutes. In boxes at 6d. and 1s. each.

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Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Tonic and the most wonderful Blood Purifier. The highest Medical Authorities say that it is the only Cure for Wasting Diseases, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, and Stomach Complaints.

It is pleasant to the taste, and might be taken by the most delicately constituted. In the most enfeebled it builds up a NEW AND HEALTHY CONSTITUTION. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.

Thousands have been snatched from the brink of the grave by the timely use of FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS. May be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

PROPRIETORS:

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AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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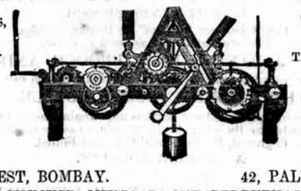

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